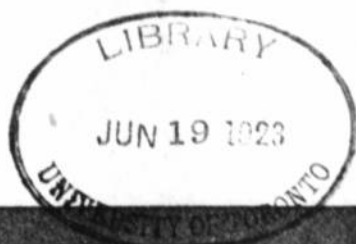


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.



June 13, 1923



WASHDAY BLUES PUT TO ROUT

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVI.

June 13, 1923

No. 24



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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SMOOTH-ON REPAIR BOOK

Our Ottawa Letter

Financial Situation of the West Driven Home in the Proceedings of the Banking Committee—Party Lines Dissolved in Discussion Over Manufacture and Sale of Olco.

By The Guide Special Correspondent.

AGRICULTURAL matters have received much consideration in parliament during the past week. The amendments moved by the Progressives in the Banking and Commerce committee, have in general, not met a very kindly fate. One of them, however, introduced by Mr. Coote and providing that the rate of interest or discount shall be stated on the face of the note or instrument was adopted. At the time the representatives of the banks were inclined to think that possibly this might have the effect of fixing the maximum rate, but on second thought they were inclined to the view that it does not. It may be said that the very thorough presentation of western conditions accompanied the support of amendments has had effect. This was made apparent at the close of the all-day debate on the maximum rate of interest, when chairman Maclean intimated that two leading bankers had signified their willingness to confer with others in an effort to prepare a satisfactory rural credits scheme.

Convinced of West's Needs

Parliament has been slow to grasp the realities of the prairie situation, having been too much disposed to assume towards unfavorable statements the attitude that those making them were incurable pessimists. But the facts respecting the deadweight of debt have undoubtedly been driven home to advantage. Proofs that liabilities running up into vast sums exist, and as these carry a high rate of interest they convince the most skeptical that a situation exists that must be dealt with; for men of affairs know that if plans for settlement are not produced, the original burden of debt, in the form of principal, will soon be duplicated by an equally large one for interest. Hard-headed financial opinion in the East has undoubtedly also been influenced by the view expressed by so well informed a man of C. M. Bowman, head of the investments branch of The Mutual Life Insurance Company, which has many millions out in the West, to the effect that a situation exists there that has to be dealt with before a system of rural credits is introduced, or else the last state will be worse than the first.

This has brought such men as Mr. Fielding, Sir Henry Drayton, Hon. H. H. Stevens, Hon. A. K. Maclean and

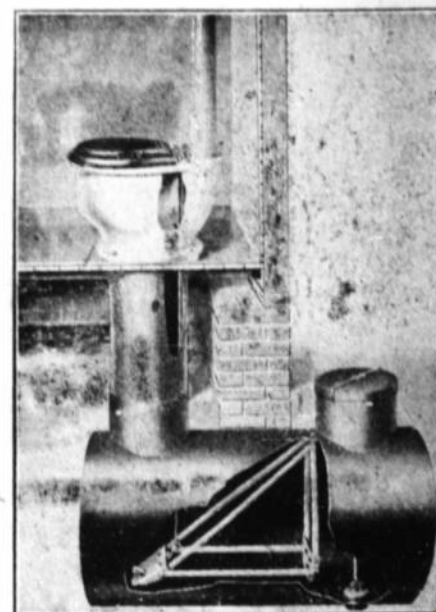
others of note to the view that a system of credits providing for the amortization of principal and interest over a number of years will have to be introduced. Such was the opinion expressed by chairman Maclean at the close of the day's discussion on the interest rate, and in expressing it he said he believed that he was stating the view of the committee. Beyond question he was correct.

The Interest Rate

With respect to the interest rate, The Bank Act, as it stands, provides that a bank may take any rate of interest or discount not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum and may receive, and take in advance any such rate, but that no higher rate of interest shall be recoverable by the bank. This, however, may be got over by the borrower agreeing to pay a higher rate, but having done so he cannot recover through court action. Mr. Carmichael, speaking to his amendment to fix the rate at 7 per cent., said that the interest burden was the biggest problem Western Canada had to deal with, bigger even than the tariff. He then pointed out that the general rate paid by banks on deposits was 3 per cent., while the general rate over Canada for loans was 8 per cent., though some paid as high as 10. However, the Weyburn Securities Bank paid 4 per cent. on deposits and loaned at 9 per cent.

Statistics showed that in 1921, the paid-up capital of the 17 banks, including The Merchants, was \$119,000,000, their reserves being \$123,000,000. The profits had been \$22,000,000, the average rate paid on the paid-up capital having been 18.7 per cent., the average rate on the paid-up capital with reserves having been 9.18 per cent. After all deductions had been made the shareholders received an average of 12.87 per cent. on the paid-up capital and 6.3 on the paid-up capital with reserves. Attention was drawn to the fact that the average profits on American railways in 1921 were only 3.21 per cent. on the investment. Thousands of Western farmers could be produced who had actually gone behind in that and other years, and very largely through high interest rates.

Capt. Shaw had an amendment, providing that a bank charging higher than 7 per cent. should be deemed to



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have forfeited the entire interest on the loan, and that any one who had paid a higher rate than 7 per cent. and who sued within two years of the date of payment might recover in any court twice the amount of the interest paid; and that in any action respecting a bank loan the court might notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, relieve the borrower of any obligation to pay more than 7 per cent. These provisions were designed to put teeth into this particular section.

In the resulting discussion it was established that there was no competition between banks in so far as interest rates were concerned; that as a result of a general understanding all of them agreed to pay no more than a certain rate on deposits and to charge a certain rate on loans. For this reason it was necessary that the state should fix a maximum interest rate. W. C. Good stressed the fact that the spread of 5 and 6 per cent. between what Canadian banks pay for money and what they charged for it, was too wide, and he pointed out that in Germany it was not more than 2 per cent.; while in the case of the Australia Commonwealth Bank it was only 3 per cent. If the Western provinces could not get money at a fair rate then it was the duty of the state to provide it.

Messrs. Garland, Bow River; Irvine, Spencer, Coote, Kellner and Jelliffe and others also made out a strong case from a western standpoint.

Warm Up on Oleo

The debate on oleomargarine was one of keen interest, and kept the House sitting until 3 a.m. It also produced one of the worst mix-ups seen during the session, all groups in the House, including the cabinet being split badly. It was a good example of the way that the members divide, even on ordinary matters, once party discipline is relaxed. The subject was introduced through W. F. Carrol, moving for the extension of the special legislation under which oleomargarine manufacture and sale is regulated at present, the resolution being seconded by Hon. Dr. Tolmie. F. Kay moved in amendment that as the order-in-council of 1917 suspending the prohibition of the manufacture and importation was a temporary war measure only, the suspension should now be removed and the matter left as before. W. C. Good moved in amendment to the amendment, "and that the government do before the end of the present session submit to parliament such legislation in the premises as may be deemed advisable." This was defeated by 162 to 20. The Kay amendment passed by 125 to 54, and the Carrol motion as thus amended carried on division.

The contention of those who supported the amendment was that when in 1917, the order-in-council permitting the manufacture, importation and sale of oleomargarine was passed, it was on the distinct pledge that the measure should not become permanent. Mr. Forke's position was briefly stated as follows: "An order-in-council is not merely a scrap of paper that carries no consequences whatever, and it seems to me that the proper step to take now is to remove that order-in-council (1917) 'without prejudice' so that the matter might stand where it stood before. Then if the government will bring down a bill dealing with the subject of oleo I shall be pleased to discuss it. In the meantime I shall vote for the amendment, because I believe it proposes the proper step." The majority of the Progressives took the same stand.

Discuss Trade

A change has been made in the amendment to the customs tariff empowering the government to reduce the duties on certain products, chiefly of the farm, if the president of the United States does so. The amendment as at first introduced, was to the effect that if the president reduced the duties by 50 per cent., then the governor-in-council might make such reductions on such imports as seemed reasonable. The 50 per cent. stipulation is now left out, so that if the president makes reduction the governor-in-council may meet him in like manner. This is a commendable change, for as at first proposed, unless the president made a 50 per cent. reduction, the governor-in-council could not take action.



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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 13, 1923

Mark Your Ballot

Next week, on June 22, the people of Manitoba will be called upon to decide by a referendum vote, whether or not the Moderation League Bill, which assumes to provide for government control and sale of liquor, shall come into effect in the province. The ballot has been prepared in the following form:

Question—Do you approve of the proposed law intituled: "An Act to provide for Government Control and Sale of Liquor," proposed by the Moderation League?	YES	
	NO	X

For the protection of the boys and girls who will in a very few years be conducting the affairs of the province, there is just one way to mark the ballot.

For the welfare and sanctity of the home there is just one way to mark the ballot.

In the best interests of business generally there is just one way to mark the ballot.

For the future welfare of Manitoba in every way there is one and only one wise way to mark the ballot.

That way is to mark X opposite the word NO, and it is essential that every elector get out to the polls early, because votes and votes only will count.

Banking and Credit

The very reasonable proposal of the Progressives in the Banking Committee, at Ottawa, that the revision of the Bank Act should be postponed for another year, was rejected by a large vote. A similar proposal coupled with the recommendation for the appointment of a royal commission to enquire fully into the question of rural credit met with the same fate. The banking committee in voting down these proposals supported the statement of Mr. Fielding, minister of finance, that any delay in revision of the Bank Act would tend to have a disturbing influence upon business. Mr. Fielding is always deeply concerned over anything that may "disturb business," although he seems to have no realization that the largest business in Canada is agriculture, and that it is in a more "disturbed" condition than any other business.

There has been actually a terrific volume of evidence taken before the Banking Committee on currency and credit reform, and by the Special Agricultural Committee on long and short-term rural credit. It is physically impossible that the evidence on these questions can be sifted, digested and put into shape for use before the end of the present session. Long-term credit legislation will, of course, not necessitate amendments to the Bank Act, but it is altogether likely that both intermediate and short-term credit will require some amendments. It has been the regular custom to bring the Bank Act up for review, revision and amendment, every ten years, and that is the time when such reforms should be thoroughly considered. It is quite true that there is no statutory prohibition against revision of the Bank Act at any session. On the other hand attempts to revise the Bank Act at other than the regular ten-year periods will always be met by opposition because it tends to "disturb business." It is abundantly clear that the present Bank Act, with some slight moderations, is quite satisfactory to those who are today operating the present banking system, and for that reason the government

proposes to complete the revision at once.

There is still an opportunity for those who favor reforms to bring them before the whole House. The main thing necessary is a careful enquiry by a body fully capable of making such an enquiry. There were a lot of fantastic theories propounded before the committees on currency and credit reform, but no doubt there was a lot of useful information also given by witnesses called. Because some of the evidence was of no use it should not all be discarded. The wheat should be sifted from the chaff, and an honest endeavor made to bring about feasible reforms. While our banking system compares favorably with any commercial banking system in the world, it is not equipped to handle agricultural credit completely and satisfactorily. Agriculture is our main industry, providing the largest volume of our exports which go to pay our foreign obligations, and providing a livelihood for the largest group of our population, who, in themselves, furnish the chief market for our industrial development. These facts render it obligatory upon the government to bend every effort towards the provision of proper credit facilities for this great and rapidly-growing industry.

Lake Freight Legislation

Intimations from Ottawa are to the effect that the government's intention in regard to controlling lake freight rates is merely to take power to suspend the coasting laws whenever it may be necessary. This will merely be good as far as it goes, but there should be some body empowered to control and regulate lake freights instead of leaving the lake ship owners to be a law unto themselves as they have been and are at the present time. If the government does nothing but take power to suspend the coasting laws, it is but another proof that they have given up all desire for any support from the Progressives, and are going to rely on the big campaign funds when the next election comes around.

The western grain growers were the chief sufferers through the extortionate freight rates charged by the lake shippers. Already there are powerful influences at work, not only in Montreal, but in other eastern centres and in Winnipeg, to prevent any real regulation of lake freights. The interests of the western farmers are receiving but little attention from the present government. Apparently it will require a larger population and a larger representation from these provinces before any government in Ottawa will deem it wise to extend legislative justice to the people of this country.

Meighen's Budget Address

Considered from the standpoint of the leader of the opposition, and an avowed protectionist, the address of Hon. Arthur Meighen, on the budget, on May 22, was, undoubtedly, one of the ablest he has ever delivered in the House of Commons, and its tone was a decided improvement over the major portion of his speeches since his political downfall. He made a very thorough analysis of Mr. Fielding's fiscal presentations, and showed the budget to be in almost every respect a thorough adherence to Conservative protectionist principles. In most scathing words he denounced the government for its pre-election hypocrisy and the repudiation of its pledges. Mr. Meighen has no equal in the House in the use of scornful language, and on this occasion he was at his best.

But after giving Mr. Meighen full credit for his outstanding ability and for an able address, we must ask the question, what did he offer as an alternative to the Liberal budget? True, he is a protectionist in opposition, as he was in power, and in that respect he is honest with the public which cannot be said of the government. But by and large he merely claimed that the protectionist system would be better administered by the Conservative party than by the Liberal party. He declared that the reduction in the tariff on woollens and agricultural implements had effected no saving to the consumer, and by implication inferred that tariff reduction would not result in lowering prices. Mr. Meighen in this case was honest neither with himself nor with the public, because he knows very well that other factors in both these cases tended to enhance prices and offset the advantage of tariff reduction. He cannot successfully contend that tariff does not enhance prices. That is what the protective tariff was established for in 1879. That is the purpose of the tariff, and for Mr. Meighen to leave a contrary impression is neither fair nor honest.

Mr. Meighen made a lengthy argument against reciprocal trade arrangements with the United States, basing his opposition on the declaration that there could be no permanency. He could not successfully demonstrate any disadvantage in closer trade relations with the southern republic, but the danger he foresaw lay in the lack of permanency of any such arrangements that would be made. Reciprocal trade arrangements would encourage the development of trade channels north and south, which after being well established, might be suddenly cut off by American legislation. The damage to the United States by such an act would not be great, but he pictured sad results for Canada. It is the same bogey that did duty so successfully for the Conservative party in the reciprocity election of 1911, and undoubtedly, Mr. Meighen expects it will be equally useful in the next election campaign.

He sees the great nation of 112,000,000 to the south, ready to gobble up the 9,000,000 Canadians if we enter into closer trade relations. It seems impossible for him to realize that trade means prosperity, and that for an exporting nation there is no other possible road to prosperity. Foreign trade is what has made Great Britain great and powerful and wealthy and able to bear successfully the burden of the greatest war the world has ever known. Foreign trade has developed comparatively great wealth in those little nations, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark and Belgium, and yet they have never been absorbed by the great nations alongside them, neither has their loyalty suffered one iota through their trade. Despite the development and progress made in Canada in the past generation it would have been infinitely greater had our trade relations with the United States been closer, and the future growth and prosperity of Canada in a large measure depends upon our ability to market a large portion of our exportable surplus in the world's greatest market lying right at our door.

Mr. Meighen offered nothing to encourage hope in the breasts of the Canadian people. He would retain the protectionist system as the Liberal government has retained it, and would oppose any effort to open up the best market for our natural products. Truly, the situation at Ottawa is not one that will hearten the people in the prairie provinces at least.

Raisin Duty Postponed

It is apparent that the determination of Finance Minister Fielding to raise the duty on raisins by more than 300 per cent., so as to force the people to eat Australian raisins, has met with a most vigorous and widespread protest. Last week, Mr. Fielding announced that it had been decided not to put the new duty on raisins into effect at present, but to wait until a trade agreement had actually been consummated with Australia. For that reason the government is taking power by order-in-council to adjust the duty on raisins in the event of the Australian agreement being negotiated, and, in the meantime, the old duty of two-thirds of a cent per pound will prevail, and the consumer will, consequently, be able to buy raisins at four cents per pound less than Mr. Fielding's original plan would have provided. Whether this is one of the parliamentary methods of shelving a question or whether the duty will actually be imposed some time in the future, probably only Mr. Fielding knows. At any rate, we doubt if the patriotism of the Canadian people will suffer any by continuing to eat American-grown raisins at four cents a pound less than they would have cost under the proposed increase in the tariff tax.

Co-operative Cattle Selling

These post-war years have marked the inception of farmers' co-operative enterprises in many countries to market a wide variety of products, but in the whole long list of successfully-established selling agencies, the omission of the names of organizations designed to handle cattle is striking. Until the formation of the so-called "pool" working in Western Canada, the Quebec pool, dealing with a limited number of mostly inferior beef animals, was the only instance, according to our record, of an organization which had successfully attempted anything further than fostering co-operative shipping, which is, of course, only the first step in co-

operative marketing. This is not because cattle producers have been indifferent to co-operation. Various bodies of cattle growers have planned and experimented with results negative or inconclusive. It is stated on good authority that Iowa beef growers have lost \$22,000,000 in the last few years in trying to perfect the selling end of their business.

The job of organizing cattle marketing for the farmer is fraught with more difficulties than are encountered with other farm products. The example of Californians does not afford a basis of action to meat producers. Raisins, figs and burley tobacco are grown exclusively in small and well-defined areas; livestock are husbanded in every quarter of the globe. The products of California lend themselves admirably to grading; no workable classification has ever been devised which takes into account the barely perceptible graduations from good cattle to poor cattle. The successes on the Pacific Coast have been with products which can be iced or stored, sent through one middleman to the consumer, and marketed with a certain knowledge of what the competing supply will be in every important consuming centre. Contrast that with livestock which if shipped on the hoof shrinks heavily; if shipped in the chilled state is one of the most perishable of products; if shipped frozen is heavily discounted by the consumer; all these consequences, more or less effective barriers to a penetrating exploitation of distant and profitable markets. Unlike fruit, cattle must go through an intricate process before product and by-product are ready for the final consumer. As the farmer in his present state of organization cannot be responsible for this process, any cattle-marketing plan must conform to the needs of the dressed meat trade, well entrenched financially on this side of the Atlantic, equally well protected by custom in Great Britain, and in neither place actively concerned about promoting producer co-operation.

It is a matter of congratulation, both to the United Grain Growers Limited, whose foresight and ability brought the pool into being and provided the direction which has made it an unqualified success today, and to the producers whose support was fundamental to this success. For fifteen weeks the "pool" has handled from 500 to 1,000 cattle weekly in the season of lightest run, realizing prices which would otherwise have been unobtainable. More than any other single factor it has been responsible for the restoration of a profitable price level for the cattle producer, and the psychological effect on the West is hard to over-estimate.

The wild plums and saskatoons, recently in bloom so profusely all over the prairies, are but a promise of the great development in fruit growing which will take place in these provinces within the next decade.

Premier Greenfield, of Alberta, speaking in the legislature shortly before its adjournment, expressed the opinion that the legislature would be more efficient with a considerable reduction in its membership. We believe he was speaking wisely, and that all three of our prairie legislatures would be more efficient if their numbers were reduced to a maximum of 45 instead of the present large number.

The Ontario government has made a most commendable recognition of the splendid work done by Dr. Banting, the discoverer of the insulin treatment for diabetes. The government has made a grant of \$10,000 to Toronto University for research work, on the understanding that it will be for Dr. Banting's use. A further grant, either provincial or federal, might well be made to Dr. Banting personally. He is a great benefactor of the human race, and as such should receive high personal recognition.



The Right of Way

When Father Wiends a Brush

If there is one thing in which the whole family is interested, it is painting. Father, of course, is the most expert at wielding a paint brush, but mother follows a close second, since she has been redecorating inside. Naturally, the rest of the family from 16-year-old Mabel to wee Jimmy in rompers, are tremendously excited at the very thought of dressing

Well Painted Buildings Are An Asset---A Word as to Color Schemes and Treatment for Various Surfaces---By Margaret M. Speechly

"A man who built near a bluff or who was wise enough to plant plenty of trees has a wider range of color to choose from than the one who never took time to

inform hardware men about the contents and the methods of mixing paints and every dealer should take advantage of this in order that he may be able to sell paint with intelligence. Not only should he be able to tell his customers how his wares are manufactured, but he should take the trouble to explain how to mix paint properly so that they will make a good job of it.

"Some people think the right way to mix paint is to twiddle a stick through a hole in the top of the can—that's all wrong," declared Mr. Drewe. "First of all, cut off the entire top of the container so that stirring can be done properly. Then pour at least two-thirds of the liquid into another can. Take a strong, smooth paddle or stick and stir the pigment until it is thoroughly mixed with the oil. Pour back, a little at a time, the oil that was emptied into the empty can and stir thoroughly after each addition. Then pour the paint back and forth from one can to the other a dozen times to mix it thoroughly. When this is done the paint is in the same condition as when it left the factory. It is impossible to prevent the separation of oil and pigment, so it is left to the individual buyer to thoroughly mix the two before using the paint. Unless this is done properly the buildings will be painted unevenly.

"It is an extravagance to buy poor paints, because it costs more in the long run," explained Mr. Drewe. "Adulteration does not make paint go further—if diluted it actually will not cover as many square feet as the best grades. This has been proved numbers of times. Not only must a person buy more of a poor quality to cover his buildings, but he has to paint more frequently. Years of experience have taught us this. The only paints worth using are those which have linseed oil as a basis. This is why it is so important to have the dealer guarantee his wares.

"The best time to paint is in May and June or in September or October, the months in which there are fewer extremes in temperature. In summer the sun is too hot and flies or mosquitoes may stick to the fresh paint. While this may be a good way of trapping insects it does not produce a good job. Never paint in frosty weather or

immediately after a rain for the paint will peel off when the moisture comes out of the wood. The south and west sides of a building should be done first as they get more sun than the others and are therefore more likely to be thoroughly dry.

Be Sure Plaster is Dry

"The exterior of a new building should never be painted until the interior plaster is completely dry or there will be all kinds of trouble with peeling, so don't be in too big a hurry to 'dress up' your new house. While there is moisture in plaster there is danger of it coming through the wood and causing the paint to blister. The same thing will happen if the basement is not thoroughly dry.

"Here is a tip. All sappy places and knots need an application of shellac before the first coat of paint goes on, or later the pitch from these spots will come through and spoil the appearance of the house. Don't let anyone persuade you that this is unnecessary. Nailholes and cracks need puttying before a smooth surface can be secured, but this should not be attempted until after the first coat is put on or the wood will absorb the oil from the putty and will cause it to crack.

"To make a really good job three coats are necessary," declared Mr. Drewe, "and the first one is the most important of all. You know, I firmly believe in applying the lessons of the Good Book to everyday life—for instance, it tells us that we cannot with safety build a house upon sand as it will not endure for long. So it is with painting—unless the foundation coat is properly put on, the succeeding ones will not stand the ravages of wind and sun. When the house is built of pine, fir or spruce, the first coat only is prepared by adding one-half pint of turpentine to each gallon of paint. This drives the oil into the fibres of the wood. Brush it in vigorously. The second and third coats are applied straight from the can after the paint has been thoroughly mixed and 'boxed' as I explained above. Stir it frequently while painting. Do not make the mistake of putting the paint on too thickly as the results will not be as good as if it is well brushed out. A surface wears better if given three light applications rather than two heavy ones. Let each one dry thoroughly before covering it with the next."

When I asked Mr. Drewe about the best kind of brushes for painting exteriors he said most emphatically, "Always buy rubber-set brushes rather than those set in glue or cement, because it pays in the end. A good size for the outer walls is a four-inch brush while one measuring about five inches is suitable for staining the roof. In fact a dollar whitewash brush is very good for roof. A smaller brush is needed for painting window sashes and other fine work. Decorators usually purchase expensive brushes which wear for many years, but I would not advise a man who was only going to do his house or barn to invest in brushes

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When a family council decides on paint and a color scheme, father knows his way is marked out for him.

the buildings in a new coat of paint. Knowing that the painting fever holds many people in its grasp at this time of the year, I had a chat one day with John Drewe, an expert in this line of work.

If you don't believe in painting the buildings on the farmstead I'd like you to talk to Mr. Drewe, and would guarantee that you'd go home converted. "To have well painted buildings is an economic asset," said Mr. Drewe, "and the man who is convinced of this is plainly a careful farmer. It is a fact that the owner of buildings well-protected from the elements is much more likely to get credit from a bank when in a 'tight corner' than his neighbor who never bothers to paint. Wood left without any protective coat soon commences to deteriorate through the action of wind and weather, although the effect may not be noticeable for a time. Eventually, rotting wood harbors bacteria. Investigations have shown that based upon a depreciation of two per cent. per annum, there is over four times more loss from lack of paint than from fire. Therefore from the standpoint of dollars and cents alone it pays a farmer to fortify his buildings with paint.

"Looking at the question from an entirely different standpoint," continued Mr. Drewe, "a man who has a nice looking 'place' finds it easier to keep his family around him. If the house and other buildings are neat, well-painted and in good repair, the young people are proud of their appearance and like to bring the other boys and girls of the district to their home. The farmer who does not see the value of attractive surroundings is certainly near-sighted because the money invested in paint is nothing compared with the pleasures of having the young folk satisfied with their home.

Choose the Right Colors

"After making up their minds to invest in paint the farm family should decide upon a suitable color scheme. There is no better way to do this than to go outside to 'size up' the situation. Probably everyone in the family will have an opinion on this subject but should be guided in choice by a few well-defined principles. To illustrate what I mean," went on Mr. Drewe, "a dwelling located near or in a bluff demand treatment entirely different from the one sitting on the bald-headed prairie. Similarly a low, rambling house is not handled in the same way as the 'packing-box' variety. The best features of a building should be emphasized and the poorer aspects should be minimized as far as possible. Therefore you can easily understand how important it is to take everything into consideration before deciding on a color scheme.

put in a wind-break. If the trees are tall he can use terra cotta or turkey red on the roof, white on the 'body' and dark green for 'trimmings.' Here's a good combination," went on Mr. Drewe, "ivory for the body, yellow stone for the trim, snuff brown on the sash itself, with a red roof. If there are no tall trees, choose a dark red or brown. Where there is nothing to unite the house to the surrounding earth more subdued colors must be chosen.

"Even though there are plenty of trees very bright hues must be avoided. For instance, two colors that are bad are blue and a sort of salmon pink that we see from time to time. Anyone selecting such crude colors is committing a real atrocity. Get away from grey because it is too drab and uninteresting—in other words, have a house with a smile on it instead of a scowl—it doesn't cost any more.

"If a house is very small it can be made to appear larger by selecting light colors," explained Mr. Drewe. "White is good but needs a color for contrast. Dark green on the trim with red on the sashes is an excellent combination, and so is cream or ivory or light buff on the body with white on the trim. A low, rambling building can be considerably improved in appearance by using a contrasting color on the vertical trim to emphasize the height. By employing two colors on the wall of a tall, square dwelling it is possible to give greater breadth. The lower half of ivory or deep cream and the upper part of dark brown is a suitable combination. Contrasting color on the window frames makes a tall house appear broader. It is unwise to apply a strongly contrasting color to the windows and doors if there are a lot on each wall, because it will give the house a 'chopped up' appearance.

Several Reliable Brands

"When once the color scheme is decided upon the next step is to get the paint," said Mr. Drewe. "I advise everyone to deal with the local hardware merchant and to insist on having a guarantee as to the purity of the product. A dealer should know exactly what ingredients were used by the manufacturer and how they were put together. We are fortunate in Canada in having several excellent brands of paint which can be relied upon to give good service. Manufacturers of these first-class products are always ready to



He swings a mean brush and gets plenty of exercise and advice.



The whole family, Dobbin and old Brindle, find the finished job to be "a thing of beauty."

Pulling Double in Marriage Harness

John May Lead in Tandem Style, but Mary Pulls Her Share of the Load---By Margaret Phillips

THERE are horses that drive better in a team, there are those that go best single, and again there are those that travel better in tandem than any other way. Anyway we all enjoy the sight of a good tandem. They seem to step along so smoothly and easily, as if the joys of life and action were all theirs. Maybe you think the high-stepping leader pulls all the load because he is the larger. We know, though, that the second horse is doing her part as certainly as the first.

The average marriage seems patterned much the same. John may lead the load, but Mary surely does her share of the pulling.

Since the last 20 years women have been stepping along more assured of their financial value in the economy and upkeep of the home. We often hear it asked, "Can the farmer and his wife be partners?" Well, that all depends upon the partner and his wife. If we look at any other business, say the grocery business, when two men are partners as grocers they have equal footing, both as to actions, work and sharing of the profits. Neither one bosses the other or would think of doing much without the consent of the first. When we begin to think in these terms of the farmer and his wife, why we know that in most cases they are not partners in the same way at all. They have not equal footing or actions or "say" as to the profits. John does not consult Mary about a great many things and really John is boss of the concern and nobody disputes it.

The only way that seems to work out in terms of cash profit for both of them is when certain departments of the farm are called John's and Mary's and each carries the responsibility of seeing that work is accomplished. If John is going to plow he won't have time to churn, and when Mary churns she isn't pulling stink-weed.

Wife is Manager of Her Department

Just as in the big department store each department has a manager who takes charge of his own buying and selling, if not in the actual work, in the planning of it and in making the necessary decisions, so the farmer and his wife can divide the responsibility of the farm. Where co-operation comes in is in the doing of the actual work. Kindness and love and the mutual desire to see the place prosper will cause each to lend a hand where the work is heaviest and suitable that both can do it, but of course we don't expect John to make the cakes nor Mary haul manure.

So often the farm runs along and they call themselves partners, but in reality John plans and bosses everything and Mary just does the jobs he assigns her. Not all women are just echoes of their husbands, no matter how wise those good men may be. They don't always answer "John says so and so" when you ask them a question, but really have a thought or two of their own. Such women are not content when John says, "Today we'll plant the garden" and then goes ahead and bosses the whole affair.

"Now hand me the hoe, Mary—we'll put the beets here, and see you get that strip raked so I can get the green peas there. Do make your rows straight, whatever you do."

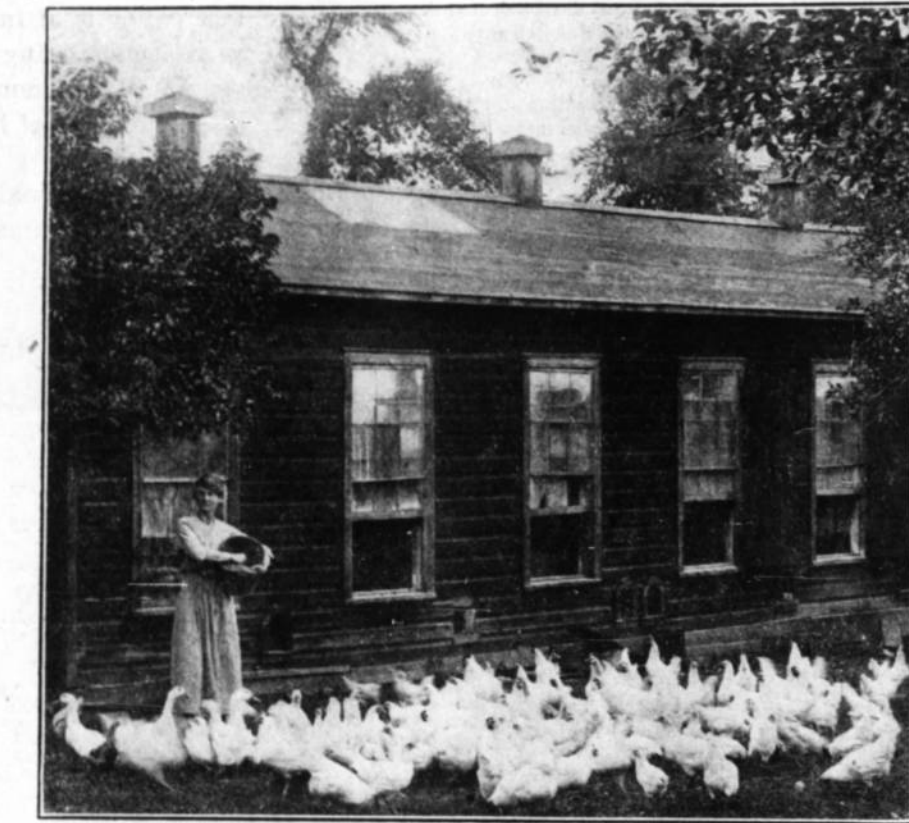
No, the independent Mary will tell John that while he can boss all the broad acres and plant them to his own joy and wisdom, she craves a few square feet to dig and delve all her own way, and, if so she desires, plant acorns and peanuts without interference.

With such, marriage is a tandem, not a team.

Even so the farm woman has her hands full looking after all the thousand and one things that seem to fall to her share.

Reduced to Simplest Dimension

When we were young we used to study something that was called compound fractions. Why! the very name of it even at this day makes me feel puzzled and gives me a twist in the courage corner of my head. It was something that could be solved, but it took time and work and patience to do it. But we farmer women haven't got away from those old compounded equations yet. Here they stare us again in the face in the shape of all the odds and ends of farm chores and



The farm woman divides responsibility and work with her husband. She, as well as he, is head of an important department.

work that fall to us—babies, bottles, billy goats, butter churns, bee stings and beet greens—a grand mix up of all sorts of queer things that we somehow have to combine together and add to make what we call the answer—a happy farm life.

It is no easy job, but we can and do learn how to reduce each to its simplest dimension and reduce the whole to humming health and hopping happiness, a solution that ends in prosperity, peace and plenty.

And this all of course comes easier when farmer and wife co-operate to help each other whenever they can. When John has a kink in his back Mary feeds the stock, and when Mary has a kink in her back, why John turns the wringer. Did I hear someone laugh and say "Not much?" Well, some Johns do for some Marys, and I do believe it's up to the Marys more than the Johns.

Did you ever read that story of how a beautiful woman got a man, a strong man too, named Samson, to tell her the thing he vowed he wouldn't? How did she accomplish it? Sure! She beguiled him till he wanted to tell her. Likely she had the "Come hither in her een" that did the trick, anyway she got what she wanted. Now, I can't say I admire her, in fact just the contrary, but we do all know that love and sympathy are as oil on a rusty door hinge and open many doors in front of us. No matter how independent a woman feels, she needs both to give and get love and sympathy in the partnership of married life. When, as we do on the farm, man and wife both work along they are like a tandem pulling the farm and the family behind them and love and sympathy are a good part of the harness that holds them together and helps them pull the load.

To really succeed, too, and as the boys say, "get down to brass tacks about it all," we must look at the farm as a great business having many parts. This year our husbands have planted oats and hopes once more and we have hatched chicks and cherished aspirations and may the sun shine and the rains bedew us till they all come to maturity.

Making Dreams Come True

Then what? Why then, I take it, it's up to Mary to make her dreams come true. We owe it to our husbands and families to make our homes as happy and as pretty as we can. We owe it to them as well as to ourselves to have all the labor-saving devices we can ever get and so keep ourselves from overwork that

we may be cheerful happy companions.

"What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" I think that means, what benefit is it to gain immense riches, if in the gaining of them one loses the spirit of God within one, and God is love and joy and hope and peace. Personally, I don't feel a bit like thanking God and loving the world and likewise my neighbor as myself, after 16 hours of hard work. I only feel like "bed" and oblivion. And day adds to day till the years go by and our powers that are the best in us are benumbed and deadened.

I am trying to say that labor savers for the farm—both for man and wife—are absolutely necessary to make the most out of life, and that as we respect ourselves, as God's children should, it's up to us to get them.

But, "How?" you say, "How?"

Well, there are two ways we women can get them. The first is to convince our other half, not our necessarily "better" half, that they are a wise and good investment, then John will want them as much as Mary. And if the farm is able to afford them they likely will be got as soon as the new plow or binder.

For life is of more value than money, and labor savers for the farm woman will add years of happy life, not only to herself, but to all the family.

The second way is for the farmer's wife to get them herself. We have all had such bad luck these last few years, with crop failures and low prices for stock, high freight rates and higher tariffs, that there never seems any surplus to use for these improvements.

The easiest way to get either the plow or the new water supply is to add something extra to the farm life that will multiply and so make wealth. Well, we'll let the men solve the plow question and let us women work to beautify our homes and cut down our work. Always we have to have patience for most of us start with nothing, or very near it, and have to wait to see it grow.

Where Ideas Count

One woman I know started with five cents invested in a package of rhubarb seed and now two immense long rows of rhubarb sends literally tons of rhubarb to the markets in its season. Quite a few hundred dollars each spring from her rhubarb has given her an easy feeling.

Another one grows asparagus in quantity, but she is near enough to a town to ship it in daily, fresh, crisp and juicy.

Still another gets to market once a week where she sells cottage cheese,

mushrooms, grated horse-radish or whatever is in season in her garden. She says that odd things bring more money than the usual.

Some one else I know was very patient and poor. She bought a calf some years ago and has kept it and its offspring. They now number nine animals on the place. At the present value of beef that may not be a valuable herd, but she is still holding them, hoping prices will go up. She is wanting to instal electricity on the farm. Her husband is hoping that crops will be abundant by then and that he can build the big addition to the house they have so long wanted. Of course the electricity will be of great assistance in doing the winter's barn chores, but then, too, she will enjoy the house as much as her husband. So each is working to accomplish one definite thing that will really benefit all the family. It isn't exactly a partnership, it's more like tandem work.

New Value to Women's Work

In olden days no one valued the work that mother did, except that they all knew it was her work, and of course she would do it. Generally her board and a few clothes when necessity demanded were all she expected or asked for, and I suppose since she was content we needn't feel sorry for her. But the modern woman is not content. The fact that most girls earned good money before they got married and spent it with care and economy, makes them take an interest in the finances of the family, after they are married. Knowing often that they are worth a thousand dollars a year to somebody else makes them long to share in the financial responsibilities and pleasures of the farm. They want a share in the work and a due share in the profits. Dearly do they love a little cash of their own, to do absolutely what they think best with, without the advice or criticism of anyone. And they really are entitled to this since they are experienced in the spending of money and know best the needs of the household and family.

The man has good reason to trust his wife's judgment in matters which particularly affect the home and family, as she trusts his judgment in the things which concern the farm as a whole. True, they may counsel each other and argue different opinions, but, for the contentment of her own mind, she must be given final responsibility for deciding some things. There is nothing quite like responsibility to bring out the best in a person, either man or woman. The Marys in this world who work shoulder to shoulder with their husbands to build and pay for their homes, are not apt to fritter away the hard earned income upon non-essentials and foolish ideas. And the most business-like John can often learn lessons in dollar-stretching from his economical wife.

In most farm homes this is the custom. Quite often the egg, butter and cream moneys are sufficient to supply the family table with groceries as well as clothe the family and replace those things that time and usage have worn out. It isn't much to ask, the holding and spending of this money on the family necessities. Generally the wife is as careful of the pennies as her husband would be, and the responsibility and independence gained in this way gives her real self-respect as an active partner in the home.

With each having work and purses separate and independent of each other and yet carrying the responsibility of the upkeep of the home in a definite way, happiness and self respect spur them on to greater labors and accomplishments, and love and sympathy, as I said, make a fine harness to help them pull the load with joy.

For none of us can live without loving and being loved. It is the root of all real labor and real achievement. When we hear a busy middle-aged wife call out:

"Where you goin', Tommy?"—as her husband departs with the team, the very cadence of love in her voice assures him that hers is not curiosity, but kindly ownership that values all he is doing as her own—as in the old song, "She's my Annie and I'm her Joe, and when we hear him answer even though he says, "Just over to the ten acres," we know by his tone that her love and interest makes his work easier and his task shorter.

When Picnics Are in Mind

Suggestions for Picnic Plans—Some Suitable Games and Contests—

By Amy J. Roe

SOME one has said, "A good picnic is as good as a spring tonic." It certainly is much pleasanter to take and acts like a restorer of youth. Cares simply won't stick, and laughter comes easy when you behold your dignified, serious neighbor galloping wildly towards the winning goal in the sack race, or see the most confirmed bachelor of the neighborhood a willing conscript to the good ladies of the lunch committee, fetching wood and unpacking dishes, or watch the women in the nail-hammering contest prove false (or otherwise) the old saying that a woman never hits anything she aims at.

Grown-ups may pretend that they are staging a picnic from a sense of duty to the social life of the community, but if the truth were known, they look forward to it and enjoy it as much as the children. The period between the day the picnic is first mooted and the actual day of the event is a time of anxiety for the younger folks. Anxious eyes are kept on weather conditions and there is a sigh of relief when picnic morn dawns clear and bright. From the moment the family, all crisp and fresh in summer attire, is piled into the wagon or democrat (beg pardon, I should say automobile in these modern days), till the evening dusk when the last tired, sticky, mussy but happy youngster is lifted out again, a picnic day can be crowded brim full of fun and excitement that marks it a red letter day in a joyous summer.

Planning Necessary

Picnics, of course, vary in size. The larger they are the better chances there are that there will be proper organization and planning. The smaller, Sunday-school, day-school or community picnic is apt to suffer from lack of planning and organization. The smaller picnic offers the best opportunities for real fun for the whole family. It is very important that everything possible should be done to make it an unqualified success. Good picnics, like everything else worth while, have to be planned. So a few suggestions may not be amiss.

Committees, of course, are the first step. Conditions vary, and each community knows just how much work is required and can judge the number and size of the committees they need. If committees are not appointed there is always the possibility of the work falling heavily on the shoulders of the willing few. Either an open meeting or a general committee decides the time and place for the picnic, and plan the method of getting there. A business committee will look after finances, arranging for tables, seats and other conveniences. A lunch committee will plan for a substantial lunch, arrange for dishes, stove and the method of serving food. The sports or entertainment committee will be ready to plan and direct the sports and other entertainment. They will be wise if they plan to have someone in charge of the different games, and will plan the day on the whole so they will not be at a loss as to what to do next.

Important Points

In a bulletin put out by the Nebraska College of Agriculture, seven points are laid down for making a picnic a success. They are:

1. Get everybody doing something.
2. Fill the program with life and fun.
3. Give mothers and fathers an opportunity to play with their children.
4. Have a good live game and sport leader.
5. Have a rooting section of all those that are not participating in the games.
6. Have a good community sing during the day and get a live-wire leader.
7. Have someone who is especially interested in children direct their play.

If any of these are to be especially stressed, it would be the first. It is easy to develop the habit of sitting on the "bleachers" and watch others perform for our amusement, but the most

enjoyable time is had where everybody joins in at least some of the sports.

Canadians are fond of baseball and the game draws a good crowd. If an important match is to be played off it ought to be arranged in the late afternoon or early evening, when the majority of the people can attend. Sometimes the committee is forgetful of the fact that lunch time requires a great amount of work and will schedule the game just at an hour when a large number of the women and men have to be busy preparing the lunch. Again, they may have the game played in one corner of the grounds at a time when a speaker, who is there by invitation to address the gathering on some important topic of the day, is trying to deliver his address in another part of the picnic grounds, or in a nearby hall. It takes an exceptional orator, to run anywhere, even in a competition with a baseball game, and he is a heavy loser when there is strong feeling between the opposing teams which represent rival school districts or villages. The committee should not work on the assumption that the older people will all want to hear the speaker, and only the young people will stay for the game. If the speaker is there by invitation, it is only courtesy that his address be scheduled at a time when all other activities cease, with the possible exception of the children's games. If he is worth inviting, then he is worth hearing. A concert or a lecture is a very good way of finishing off a picnic day, especially for the young people, who are loath to bring the happy holiday to a close, and who, perhaps, are quite ready to look for an excuse for a drive home in summer moonlight.

Suitable Games, Races and Contests

Prizes add zest to competition, but they need not be expensive. Printed ribbon or penant-shaped badges will serve the purpose very nicely.

Lobster race for men is very amusing. The participants stand on all fours and move backward as quickly as possible. The one reaching his destination first wins.

Button-sewing contest for men. Make them thread their own needle and sew on a certain number of buttons. It increases the fun to time them.

Nail-hammering contest would be funny for the women. Make them drive in a certain number of nails. A miss would be counted as a foul.

A knot-tying contest for either men or women is good, also a knot-untying contest.

Newspaper race. Each contestant is given two newspapers, one for each foot. He places one forward and steps on it with his right foot. Then picks up the other for his left foot, and so on, being allowed to step only on newspaper. They race to a given point and back.

Sack race is always amusing. Draw a gunny sack over the feet and have any number of people, who run for a goal.

Obstacle relay race is a scream. Have two groups of about three or four couples each. Have an umbrella and suitcase containing a man's old hat, tie, coat and a woman's old hat, coat and scarf for each side. At a signal the first couple in each group will open their suitcase, put on the wearing apparel, put up the umbrella, grab the suitcase and race to a goal about twenty feet away, then return, put down the umbrella, open the suitcase, take off the clothes, put them in the suitcase and close it and hand it to the next couple. The group that succeeds in getting their last couple back to the starting point wins.

Bran or bean bag. Make a dozen bean bags. Line up two lines of children facing each other. At the head of each line, heap six bags on the ground. The point of the game is to see which side can most quickly pick up those bags, pass them down the line from child to child, drop them at the other end, pass them back the same

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A Good Reason

If for no other reason than that it constrains a man to save for his future needs, a Great-West Life policy is of inestimable benefit, and while he is accumulating capital it provides the protection of an immediate estate for his beneficiaries in case of his early demise.

Write for booklet, "Our Savings." It is well worth reading.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Dept. "I"

Head Office

Winnipeg

There is merit in every cup, of
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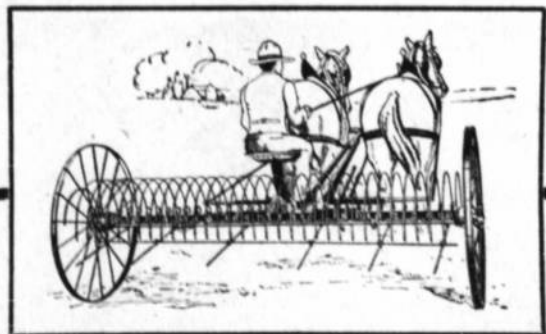
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Stretching the Garden Season

Plenty of Fruits and Vegetables for Winter—Important Points that Make for Success in Canning—By Margaret M. Speechly

EVERY year there are new recruits added to the army of women who use the cold-pack method for stretching the garden season so that it lasts over the winter. However, there are still a large number who have not yet used this excellent type of preservation.

The importance of perfect containers cannot be over-emphasized because nothing will keep if air can enter. Pint or quart jars give the best results. New, thick, rubber rings must be used every time because much greater strain is placed upon them by processing than by the older hot-pack method when the jars are filled without being placed for a definite length of time in the boiler.

Perfect cleanliness is absolutely essential in every step of canning. Wash the sealers thoroughly in warm soapy water, making sure that nothing lodges in the crevices at the necks of older types of bottles. Rinse in clear water and place the jars in cold water, bring them slowly to the boiling point and let them boil for at least 15 minutes. Jars that held spoiled food previously need a longer boiling. The containers can be sterilized while you are preparing the vegetables. Allow them to stay in the water so that they will be hot for filling with the food.

Absolute Cleanliness Necessary

It hardly seems necessary to sound a note of warning about the need for personal cleanliness. Clothing should be fresh and clean, the hair should be neatly arranged so that it will "stay put" while canning and the hands and fingernails should be thoroughly scrubbed before commencing operations. Children assisting with the preparation of food should be taught the value of cleanliness.

In the proper selection of the product lies much of the success of canning. Good results cannot be secured if old, tough materials are used. Nothing unsound, withered or stale should be put into a sealer. A combination of over-ripe and under-ripe food is never satisfactory because the former becomes soft before the latter and makes the liquid cloudy.

By sorting or grading for size, age and ripeness you will have jars containing uniform products that are attractive in appearance. Scraping or peeling is done after the hot and cold dips which loosen the skins, shrink the product and set the color. Except in the case of soft fruits these two steps should not be omitted, for upon them depends much of the success in canning.

Pack closely but not tightly—this is very important, for if the food is pressed down too much the heat cannot penetrate easily to the centre of the jar. In the case of corn and spinach pack loosely if you want good results. While referring to spinach or other greens let me recom-

mend you to substitute steam instead of water for the hot-dip. Make a hammock of cheesecloth from one handle of the wash boiler to the other, place the greens in it, cover and steam 15 minutes. When blanching or hot-dipping asparagus, tie into bundles, immerse the lower ends in boiling water for two minutes and the entire bunch for two more minutes.

One teaspoon of salt is sufficient for each quart jar. Hot water to within a quarter of an inch from the top should be added. A thin syrup can be used for sweet fruits while a heavier one is needed for the sour kinds, but in any case a great deal of sugar is not needed. One of the beauties of this method is that there is a considerable saving in sugar, while the flavor of the product is brought out instead of being smothered with a sickly syrup.

In adjusting rubbers and tops do not completely seal the jars, or the contents, when expanding with heat, may crack the glass. The water should be a couple of inches over the top of the tallest jars. Never count the time until the water boils hard. The more rapidly it reaches this stage the better the results will be. During the entire processing the water should boil constantly. Never allow the sealers to remain in the water till cool. As soon as the time is up remove the jars, seal immediately to prevent the entrance of air and invert, to test once more for leaks. Quick cooling prevents further cooking but with glass jars care must be taken to prevent cracking. Draughts and cold surfaces are dangerous so must be avoided. Place the jars a distance apart so that the air will circulate rapidly around them.

Use Uniform Labels

Labelling is important as it saves time when bringing up jars from the cellar and also provides a means of recording the date of canning. Labels of uniform size and shape, add to the attractiveness of preserve shelves and are essential for exhibition purposes. The best location for labels is slightly above the middle of the containers. When competing at a fair, all jars should be of the same size and shape, and, if possible, should be of clear glass, as a blue or green tinge spoils the appearance of the products. A dark storage place is essential, for light bleaches some foods. The cooler the spot is the better, because high temperatures, especially in a damp place, sometimes cause spoilage. If your cupboard or cellar is damp, place bags of charcoal in it and you will find that this substance absorbs a lot of moisture. Occasionally put the charcoal in the sun to dry out and then return to the cellar.

Additional information concerning the cold-pack method may be found in Guide bulletins, government pamphlets secured from extension services, and in back numbers of The Guide.

Time Tables For Vegetables and Fruits

	Hot-Dip	Process		Hot-Dip	Process
Tomatoes	1½ min.	22 min.	Raspberries	20 min.	20 min.
Pumpkin	3 min.	2 hrs.	Strawberries	20 min.	20 min.
Squash	3 min.	2 hrs.	Blueberries	20 min.	20 min.
Corn	5-10 min.	2 hrs.	Saskatoons	20 min.	20 min.
Peas	5-10 min.	3 hrs.	Cherries	20 min.	20 min.
Beans	5-10 min.	3 hrs.	Currants	20 min.	20 min.
Okra	5-10 min.	3 hrs.	Dewberries	20 min.	20 min.
Peppers	5-10 min.	1 hr.	Gooseberries	20 min.	20 min.
Brussels Sprouts	5-10 min.	2 hrs.	Grapes	20 min.	20 min.
Cauliflower	3 min.	1 hr.	Apricots	1-2 min.	20 min.
Carrots	3-5 min.	3 hr.	Peaches	1-2 min.	20 min.
Parsnips	5 min.	2 hrs.	Plums	20 min.	20 min.
Beets	5 min.	3 hrs.	Pears	20 min.	20 min.
Asparagus	4 min.	3 hrs.	Apple Sauce	20 min.	20 min.
Greens	15 min.	3 hrs.	Rhubarb Sauce	20 min.	20 min.
	(in steam)				

If fruit is large and of a hard variety, add 10 minutes to time of processing. Do not count time till water boils vigorously.

Twelve Good Reasons

GIVEN as to why they have joined the organized farmers' movement by the women officers of the Executive and Board of Directors of the Women's Section of the United Farmers of Manitoba. They are given by women whose convictions of the value of organization to rural life are so deep that they have given liberally of their thought, time and energy to further its influence. The reasons are sufficiently impressive to arouse other women to action to induce every farm woman to link herself up with this strong body working for their good.

I have tried every known wholly women's organization that ever struck my path, both in Ontario and in Manitoba. Tried them all to stop them all and almost always for the same reason, viz., instead of bringing the women together they were actually holding them apart. There was too often the spirit of gossip, certain women were tabooed, women whose heart fairly ached to be in the swim. Firmly believing that every sane woman in the rural communities was endowed with some useful gift or talent, and also feeling that no women's meeting was worthy of the name if it did not co-relate all these talents in one powerful whole, even though in some cases it might prove difficult.

About ten years ago I heard Roderick McKenzie, grand old man, say, "The U.F.M. wants the women to work co-operatively with the men. We stand for the enfranchisement of the women and why not, surely their husband's interests are their interests!" Instantly a longing seemed satisfied and I determined to attend some of the United Farmers (then Grain Growers) conventions. There I found about 50 women from all parts of the province assembled in earnest consideration of subjects which vitally interested fathers and mothers. They called in assistance from the men when difficult points arose, and help came readily with the finest of good will. I pondered; women recognized and consulted, their opinions not despised, subjects discussed, not personalities, every woman on an equality. I decided that this was the place for me and I stayed.

When women seeking something uplifting in the line of organization reach the U.F.M. they are sure to anchor. Every meeting has something educative for the good of all. After earnest thought along the lines of organization, and reading all I can procure on each and every branch, I have determined that the farm women working co-operatively with the farm men for the well-being of both and for the upbringing of their children, the welfare of their home, and the good of the community can accomplish wonders. And that the United Farmers is the one organization if properly carried on will bring good government, make good citizens and help to establish peaceful, happy homes.—Mrs. J. Elliott, president.

I am a member of the United Farmers because that association stands for equal rights for all and special privileges for none. To give my reasons I must tell of some of my first experiences. Many years ago I lived in a big manufacturing town in England, where I had been born and brought up. After school days were over I became an active worker in the church of which I was a member. One branch of the work was district visiting. I was given a district to visit every two weeks and deliver at each house a religious tract. This tract was usually a double-page leaflet with a little story with a moral, printed on it.

My district, as it was called, consisted of about 20 houses in a street, both sides of which were lined with the same kind of houses, not a tree, not a scrap of garden or a blade of grass. The doors opened right on the street. Half way down the row a passageway entered a yard, flagged or asphalted, again no garden, no grass, nothing growing. Around this courtyard another row of houses, back to back with those facing the street. The houses were just the same, one room up and one room down, no matter what the size of the family. Across the yard the houses that backed those on the next street, and that was all the back yard either row had and the street row had none. Built in that way there was no ventilation of air through the house, no privacy as every house stood staring at its neighbors across the way. I think you can fill the

sordid details in for yourself without my help.

Each time I visited this district and then returned to my own comfortable and well-arranged home, I asked myself this question: "What have these people done and what have I done?" There seemed to be terrible injustice somewhere. I knew God had made all men equal. I had a great desire to know how these women felt. I greatly desired that all might have an equal chance in life, the opportunity to start equal. The first of these desires have been answered as I came out to live on a Canadian farm 20 years ago and have done all my own work. The second wish—that all might have an equal chance seems nearer of being answered in Canada than it did in those old days in England. I look upon the United Farmers organization as working for that equality and brotherhood of men I still greatly desire to see.—Mrs. L. M. Mellors.

Why did I join the U.F.M.? First of all, curiosity, supposed to be a woman's inherited vice. After joining our local to see what interested my husband, I awoke to the fact that there was something big in connection with the movement somewhere and that our local was only touching the fringe of it. My next move was to attend the annual district convention as a delegate, and there I learned a great many things. I saw at once what a huge thing this organization not only was, but what it would be when all farmers belonged. The Brandon convention was the most wonderful gathering it has been my lot to attend, and I became proud of my being one of that crowd of earnest farm men and women. Since then I have come in close contact with some of the finest women I have ever met, representing the farm women of Manitoba, who are working one and all for the betterment of conditions all over the province for their sister workers. Today I am thankful that my ancestor Eve passed on to me the vice of curiosity.—Mrs. M. Law, Beattie.

The first thing that interested me in the organization was the fact that my husband was a member and also secretary of a pioneer local. It fell to my lot to help him with some clerical work and through this I became interested in our movement from its very foundation. This coupled with my impression of the first farmers convention I had the privilege to attend, made a very strong appeal to me. A small gathering of farm women, representative of the whole province, realized that the time had arrived when they must become articulate through an organization of their own, where they could express the views and aspirations of the farm women. Accordingly at this convention a women's section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was formed. On looking back now to that convention I find that I did not make a wrong estimation of the women's work in the movement and that it held qualities that would help me as a member to be a bigger and better citizen. Through it there was an opportunity for a training that was not available for me in any other way. It has afforded me the opportunity to help the great army of farm people to realize an ideal. Through the organization I have had an opportunity to make friends that I never could have had in any other way, friends that I will value as long as I live.—Mrs. A. McGregor

Before I became a member of the U.F.M. I thought my life was full, but after two years I feel I am only beginning to live and learn, to learn how many wonderful ways are offered to members of the U.F.M. to grow and help others. My mind is broader and I have been helped to forget the pretty little things which come up in the daily round of life. Often when I have been picking potatoes and doing the other chores that a farm woman has to do I find myself so busy planning meetings and thinking of things to say that I forget the hard work I am doing.—Mrs. E. J. Blow.

Since my girlhood I have felt that farm women needed to stand up more than they did for better conditions for farm women. Our grandmothers could have made better conditions for us today if they had realized what organization could accomplish. We must raise the standard of the farm. We need a stronger rural viewpoint in Canada today. Unity is strength and all farm

Continued on Page 21

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Pangman Does Good Work

WE appoint a committee of three every three months to arrange a program for the next three months. Then we have copies typed and given to anyone who we think might be interested. We also have a civic committee of one who is appointed in alphabetical order at each meeting, and in this connection we find the Public Service Monthly a great help in getting material for this.

In January we had a paper on the proposal made to establish a Community of Interests Law, and in June we plan to take this up even more thoroughly.

In February the men and women met together to hear the report of the convention and the discussion of same. The next meeting was a debate on the subject: Resolved, That the School Has More Influence on the Life of the Child than the Home.

Our April meeting debated Prohibition, and there was a general discussion of the essay contest on home beautification, and also the co-operative egg-marketing scheme.

This month we are having a series of short talks on Children, to be divided as follows: Children in the Home; Deportment, Courtesy; Books Children Should Read; Training Them to be Useful. One of the members will also give a reading on Bringing up the Bairns.

In order to raise funds we hold a lawn social in June and a play in the winter. Our rest room and the lot on which it stands is paid for and we use some of our funds to provide cheer for the sick. Two years ago the club undertook the responsibility of caring for the cemetery and to assist we receive donations from the town and municipal councils. Trees have been planted and the cultivation of them is carefully kept up.—Mrs. E. W. Dunn, secretary of Pangman W.G.G.A.

Farm Women's Committees

In some districts it has been found more convenient for farm women connected with U.F.A. locals to form what is known as a Women's Committee rather than a U.F.W.A. local. When the community is scattered or where it is difficult for the women to attend meetings the women's committee gives the women members an opportunity to keep in touch with the U.F.W.A. activities and meet occasionally when matters which appeal to women more especially are to be discussed.

Two U.F.A. locals have recently reported marked success in this method of organization. Riverton U.F.A. has now more women than men enrolled. The

secretary of the local, Mrs. M. E. Graham, is enthusiastic about this plan. She says: "We gain the women's viewpoint, while the women have the advantage of belonging to a broader organization where men and women meet together to discuss their common interests."

"Our Home U.F.A. local has also benefited by the women's committee plan. The women of the local have had some interesting discussion in separate session and expect to continue the committee with added success."

This co-operation with the U.F.A. local has been a large factor in the successful organization of farm women, whether they are organized as a U.F.W.A. local or as a women's committee.

Live Workers in Giroux

Giroux U.F.W.M. are live workers. Last year with the men they built a spacious community hall with a six-foot cement basement, which they use as a cloak room and for serving suppers. Now that the hall is paid for they are out after a piano. On Friday, May 4, a regular celebration was held in the Giroux U.F.M. community hall. Group games opened the evening and the larger part of the 100 guests entered heartily into the fun of the newspaper race, the suitcase race and the peanut contest. They then drew together and listened to an address on the work of the U.F.W.M. organization by Miss M. E. Finch provincial secretary of the U.F.W.M. This was followed by two little girls drawing the lucky numbers for two beautiful handwoven bedspreads. Fifty dollars and ninety cents was the total earned by the bed spreads for the piano fund, while an additional \$27 was taken in at the door. Lunch followed and a dance brought the evening to a close. An outsider cannot but be impressed with the splendid social and community spirit prevailing in Giroux and the efficient and energetic officers who lead the U.F.M. organization.

Articles Made From Flour Sacks

Mrs. Catherine Traquair, secretary of McDonald Hills W.G.G.A. reports: "I should like to tell you how our sale of articles from flour bags came off. The articles were made by the members and were put up for auction. We did not allow any high bidding, the lowest price being 25 cents and the highest 95 cents. Altogether we made \$10.25. The goods consisted of pillow cases edged with Torchon lace, corset covers with crochet edging, overall aprons, dainty tea aprons, rompers trimmed with cretonne, pianofortes, laundry bags, small petticoats, bloomers for all ages, and other small articles. Every one looked pretty and we all felt proud of the fine showing. The ex-president of the local made a brilliant auctioneer."

Rally at Wingham

Wingham school was the scene of the annual rally of the United Farmers on Friday evening, May 5. There was a splendid turnout, and it goes without saying that everyone has a good time at Wingham's community socials. The first part of the program consisted of musical items furnished by the local talent, such as recitations, vocal and violin solos, which were much appreciated by the audience. The district boasts quite a number of artists in the musical line, and no doubt with the development of the orchestra they will achieve wider renown. In addition there were addresses, one by Miss M. C. Williams of the Central Office, who gave an outline of the work being done this year by the U.F.W.M., and the other by W. G. Weir, U.F.M. district director, who spoke of the necessity of keeping the organization up to strength through consistent membership. Then followed a lunch, after which dancing was the order of the evening, and it was not until the small hours of the morning that the party broke up. The chairman of the evening was Mr. Jas. Shearer, who is president of the local, and one of Wingham's many enthusiastic workers. Mrs. Juhl, the president of the Women's Section, was in charge of the arrangements for the lunch. Wingham is a splendid example of a fine community spirit, and is fortunate in having such efficient workers

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Is Your Cake a Winner?

Various Points Taken into Consideration by Judges—

By Margaret M. Speechly

ALTHOUGH your cake may be tremendously popular with the family, it may not be a "top-notch" in the eyes of a judge, so try scoring it yourself each week until fair time. It will also be a help to know what points are taken into consideration at an exhibition, for many women are being called upon to judge cookery at the local "show." If directors supply score cards for women's sections, the work of judging is made easier and the exhibitors find out the weak points in their products. The accompanying score card has four main headings, the marks for which are found in the first column. These points are divided among the subdivisions as shown in the second column. When the scoring is done, the judge places her marks in the third column and then totals the figures at the end. At the top, opposite "Award," is written the place taken by the product.

In judging cake the first thing to observe is the outward appearance. Under this heading take particular notice of the baking. Sponge cakes, which include both yellow sponge cake and angel food, should be a light brown; butter cakes, or those containing shortening, should be golden in color; while a dark brown is the right shade for fruit cakes. Variation from these standards, either way, means the loss of points, or fractions thereof. If a cake is very pale or badly burned, subtract two points and write three in the third column. Needless to say the cake should be equally well browned on all sides.

Size makes a good deal of difference to the enjoyment of cake depending upon the kind of mixture and when it is to be eaten. Large slabs are inconvenient when a person has to place balance them on the edge of a saucer, but very dainty pieces would be scorned by a family of hungry boys. In general, a medium size is the most convenient. It is a mistake to use a pan that is both deep and wide, because it is difficult to bake the centre properly without over-cooking the outside.

Much of the attractiveness of cake depends on its shape as few people like the appearance of a hollow in the centre. A slightly rounded top is ideal for sponge and butter cakes. Fruit cake, although it belongs to the latter class, is better if level on top. A large crack on the outside is an ugly disfigurement, due either to the batter being too thick or to poor baking. If put into a very hot oven a hard crust forms before rising is finished with the result that the steam and gas produced forces the crust open, making an unsightly crack. The shape of the finished product depends to a large extent upon the way the batter is put into the tin. If dropped from a large spoon into the corners rather than into the middle, the top of the cake will be more even.

Look at the Inside

To judge crust, crumb and flavor accurately it is absolutely necessary to open the cake. Personally, I like to cut it straight through the middle as it gives a better idea of the grain and baking than a small piece or a wedge. If you happen to be a director of a fair, let me urge you to provide the judge with suitable knives for cutting cake and bread. As I have had to use a silver knife for opening loaves of fresh bread I know how awkward it is to be without the right kind of implements.

When the cake is cut, observe the texture of the crust. In a butter cake it should be tender, smooth and not very deep. Too much sugar produces a sticky crust. Sponge cake should have a rough, slightly sugary crust of

medium thickness. A thin, rough outer coat is ideal for fruit cake. Baking at a high temperature for a long time produces the thick, hard crust too commonly seen on fruit cakes.

In judging the crumb, look first at the texture, which should be fine and even without being "close." Take off points for large holes or "tunnels." Sponge cakes are usually looser and more elastic and velvety in texture than those containing shortening. Coarse grain is produced by lack of beating and insufficient combining of ingredients or by too slow an oven. It is often a help to hold a slice of cake up to the light to detect closeness of texture. The crumb should break easily as toughness is an undesirable feature. Lumps of flour throughout, the cake is a serious fault.

As lightness is an essential lift the cake to gauge its weight in proportion to its size. Fruit cake is seldom light, but should not be like lead.

Everyone prefers a moist cake, but there is a dampness which borders on sogginess. To test for moisture, press the crumb with the finger and watch how it behaves. If an impression is left, take off a point or a fraction thereof according to your good judgment, but if the crumb springs back immediately it is worthy of full marks. Doughiness is a serious drawback, so watch carefully for heavy streaks, especially at the bottom. Fruit cakes contain more moisture than others, but should not show the slightest tendency to be "sad" and indigestible.

Watch for Streaks

The color of the crumb is also important, for a streaky cake is seldom attractive. Even in light cakes there may be different shades of color, while in devil's food or gingerbread unmixed flour is sometimes visible. Often I have opened cakes that have a decidedly grey tint that is far from tempting. If the best ingredients are put together in the cleanest way there is no need for this undesirable color.

Flavor, the most important feature, is left till the last. There is no need to sample every cake if a great many are displayed—in fact it is much better to confine tasting to the few that are "in the running" as it is almost impossible to distinguish flavor after sampling 40 or 50 cakes. The use of rancid butter, poor flour and stale eggs can be detected and should be heavily scored. Cheap extracts do not produce the delicate flavor that is possible with a good quality.

While icing is popular with some people it is not essential, so I advise directors to stipulate in the prize list that no frosting be used. After all, it is good cake-making that fairs should encourage, so more emphasis should be placed upon the quality of the inside than upon the unnecessary trimmings. From the standpoint of a judge it is much easier to handle an unfrosted cake. You may be sure icing cannot cover up poor cake-making.

It is a good plan to publish standard cake recipes for loaf, layer, sponge and fruit cakes, in the prize list and to require every exhibitor to use them. It is then possible to put each person's products on a similar basis, which makes competition fairer.

Time and energy will be saved at the fair if the exhibits are arranged in order in which each section appears in the prize list. A judge usually prefers to cut the products herself but needs someone to replace them.

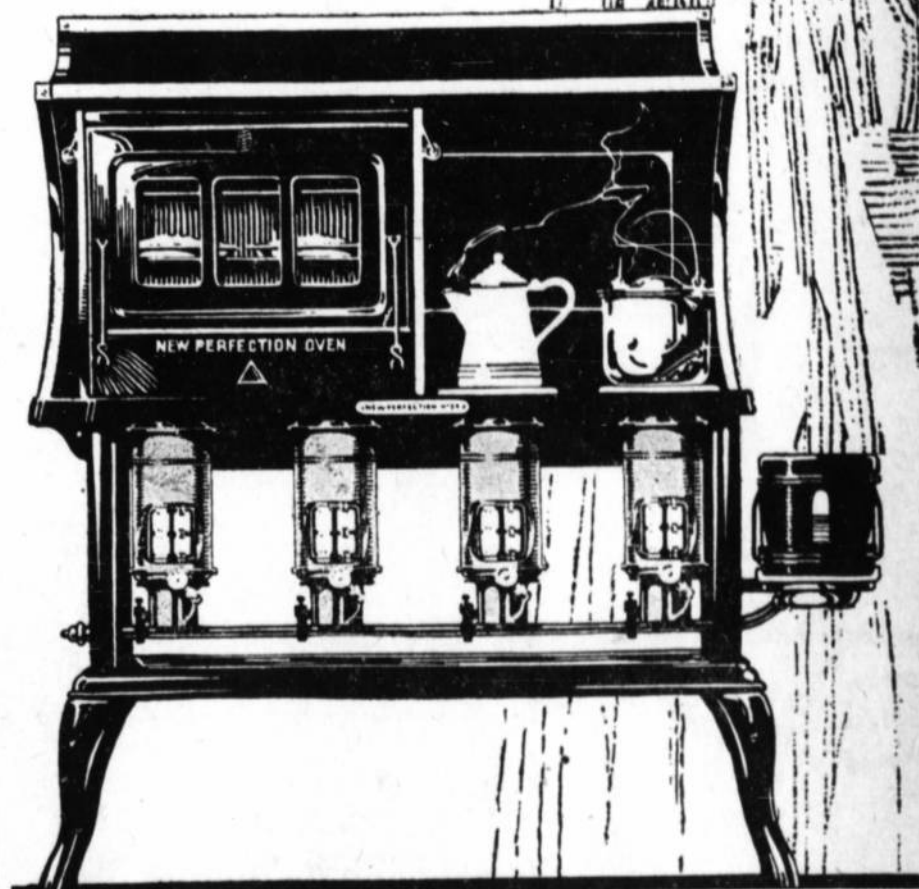
Even if you do not expect to exhibit at the show, try using a score card to judge your own cake and see how interesting it will be.



CAKE SCORE CARD

Award.....			
Exhibitor No.....			
General Appearance	15		
Baking - - -	5		
Size - - -	5		
Shape - - -	5		
Crust			
Texture and Thickness -	5	5	
Crumb - - -	50		
Texture - - -	15		
Lightness - - -	20		
Moisture - - -	10		
Color - - -	5		
Flavor - - -	30	30	
	100	100	
Remarks			

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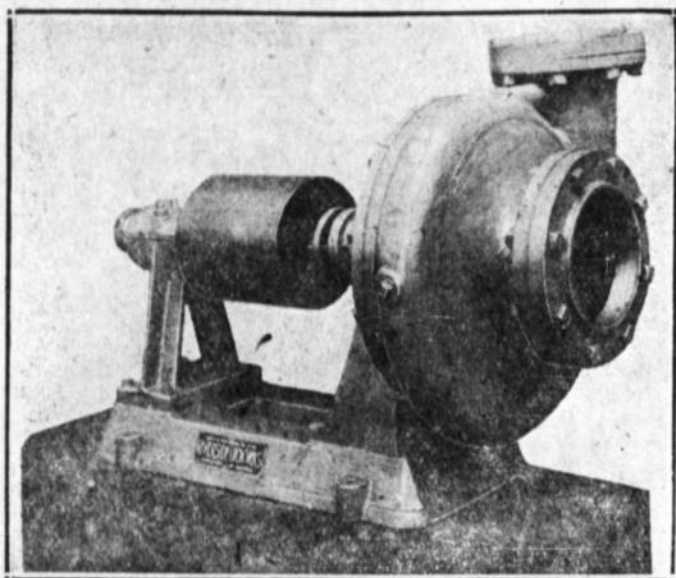
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A Regular Nightmare

A City Man Visits His Old Home After a Long Absence—Many Antiquated Ideas in the Country

ONE day last year I was seized with a desire to visit the old home at Nestly, where I had spent my boyhood, so decided to pack my bag and give the folks a real surprise. On second thought I sent a wire, recalling the inconvenience my mother used to suffer when people descended upon her without warning. Accordingly, when I stepped off the train, my brother George gave me the warmest welcome imaginable. He said we would start for the farm as soon as he got the mail and attended to some business. While waiting for him I strolled around town to see if there was anyone I knew, for it was a number of years since I had been in the village.

After conversing with old Tom Jones at the livery barn, I walked down Main Street and dropped in at the general store to find John Eddy and his wife still in charge.

The interior had scarcely changed at all. While we were chatting I was amazed to see a cat sleeping in the cranberry barrel. Its slumbers was disturbed shortly when someone came in for groceries among which were cranberries. John pushed out the cat and gave the customer the berries on which the cat had been lying. I admit I almost gasped on seeing him do this but was more amazed that the woman did not offer the slightest protest. However, this was only the first shock I received in the short time I was in the district. During my brief visit with the Eddys there was a continuous hum of flies which settled anywhere and everywhere they pleased. They preferred the all-day suckers and other candies sitting in open trays on the top of the show cases, but were equally attentive to all kinds of food.

Soon a small boy asked for some gaudy sweets which had been exposed to dust and flies for some time. Mrs. Eddy who had sneezed frequently, used her handkerchief to whisk away the flies and measured the candies with her

hands. I was horrified at this although I am not one of these fussy faddists who see death-dealing germs lurking in everything they touch, but I do know that the conditions in that store were positively atrocious. To cap it all, a group of men were leaning against the counter across the room spitting on the floor and spreading germs as fast as they could. When the material expectorated dries, it will float around the room as dust and will settle on the uncovered eatables.

That short call at the Eddy establishment was sufficient to open my eyes to the fact that people in Nestly didn't care much about the cleanliness of their food.

After leaving the store I saw a long procession of cars going slowly down the road headed by a hearse. A group of men were looking on and discussing the matter. They agreed it was a shame that

such a promising young chap should fall victim to typhoid, and the strange part, to

them, was the fact that quite a few others were down with the same dangerous complaint. To me, it was as clear as daylight—no wonder the people were stricken when the food bought at the store was thick with disease germs.

What I saw in the town was bad enough, but on going out to the old home I had the surprise of my life. Although my brother was considered one of the most up-to-date farmers in the district, his progressiveness did not find its way into the house. There were very few changes inside and to my astonishment I found my sister-in-law doing the washing with the same kind of equipment as our mother used. Worse still was the fact that screens and doors were neglected so that flies came and went as they pleased. Such hospitality as they enjoyed! The

Continued on Page 17

Genuine Swiss Cheese

By D. L. Nuddigna, in The Farmer's Wife, March, 1923

HERE is an old recipe for making Swiss cheese that has been tested and is put out by the Woodbury County, Iowa, Farm Bureau. The bureau secured the original recipe from Mrs. John Wilkin, who learned it when she was a girl, from her mother in Switzerland.

Mrs. Wilkin told a representative of The Farmer's Wife, to tell our readers that the same exquisite care and cleanliness should be used in making this cheese as in making butter. A small cheese can be made from two to three gallons of milk. Mrs. Wilkins says too much rennet makes the cheese hard. One should be sure the rennet is fresh.

Following are the clear directions for making this delicious and inexpensive food:

1. Use clean, fresh, sweet milk.
2. If necessary to use from two milkings, skim night's milk before adding to morning's milk.
3. 100 pounds or 12 gallons milk will make 10 pounds of cheese.
4. One rennet tablet is used for 100 pounds of milk. Dissolve in a little water when milk is being heated. Avoid use of junket.
5. Heat to 85 degrees, watching carefully. Remove from fire. Swiss cheese is not colored artificially.
6. Add rennet and stir thoroughly. Let stand half hour or until a soft, even curd has formed.
7. Cut curd, starting at left end of boiler and toss to right end.

8. Replace on fire and stir constantly with fingers touching bottom of boiler.

9. When the curd is sufficiently heated, it can be pressed into a ball or Wickle fish. It is then ready to remove from the fire. That is usually about 98 degrees.

10. Using both hands, bring curd together in a soft mass. Slip a square (one yard) of cheesecloth under curd and remove from boiler.

11. Put in hoop to drain. Turn often at first, until well shaped.

12. Salt is rubbed on from the outside.

13. Leave in same cloth and in hoop until next morning. Remove from hoop and salt and turn over. Put on a fresh cloth or this one may be scalded and used. Turn at least twice the second day rubbing lightly with salt.

14. Remove from hoop on third morning and rub with butter. Wrap with band of cheesecloth.

15. When necessary, wash with sterilized cloth. Cheese may be washed with hot water, rinsed with cold and dried.

16. Butter and turn daily for ten days or until it is nicely dried. Keep on shelf. This may be screened to keep out flies.

17. Ripen about four weeks in a dry, well-ventilated place. Keep on granite or walnut board. Colander may be used so as to allow air to circulate under it. Never place on a pine board. Keep away from flies.

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PROMPT RETURNS

Summer Labor-Savers

A Table-Cupboard

TO those housekeepers whose homes contain many modern conveniences it may sound appalling when I say my home boasts neither a cream separator nor a cellar suitable for keeping milk and butter. How to keep them was an all-consuming worry. I had been setting my pans in an out-building but in spite of screens on door and windows flies and mice did get in. One day, while scheming to keep the milk "varmint proof" the sight of an old kitchen table brought me an idea. Why not make a cupboard? So I got busy. Having some one by two-inch lumber, I cut four pieces 20 inches in length which were nailed upright to the corners of the table. Laths were then nailed from one to the other of these making a skeleton frame. An-

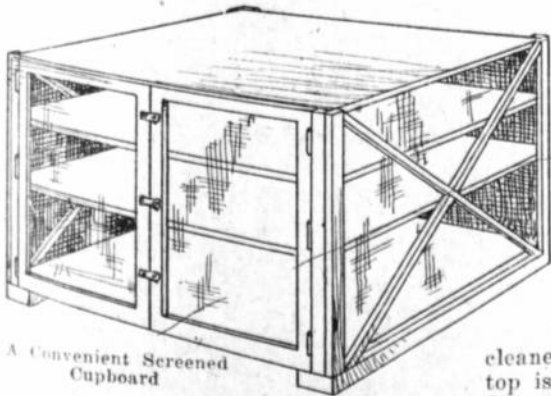


other length of one by two was nailed upright midway on one side to be used as a door fastening. The frame was then ready for covering. Six large sugar sacks of thin open weave were stitched together to make the required width and length, and were then drawn smoothly over the frame and tacked closely to the underside of the table top. The edges of the flap used for a door were firmly bound with tape and finished with loops which fasten over large buttons, thus making the interior mouse, fly and dirt proof, but allowing a generous circulation of air. On very warm days I wet large cloths and spread over the cupboard and it is indeed surprising how firm the butter will keep, as the table sits in front of a north window allowing of a direct draft through a south door. The table top measures 26 inches by 46 inches, accommodating six milk pans, my churn and several smaller vessels. In the drawer of the table are kept reserve strainer-cloths, butter-papers, butter-mold, clean spoons for skimming, etc.

This is a crude device in these days of modern equipment, but I have found it unusually convenient, clean and safe. —Mrs. G.B.

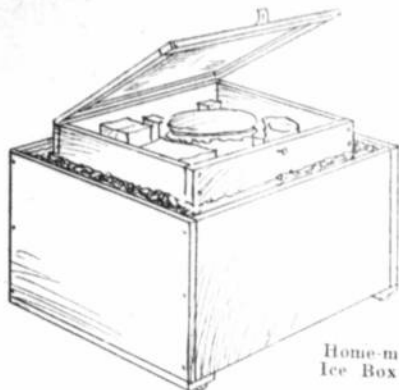
Useful Butter Worker

I am enclosing sketch of a home-made butter worker which I find is one of the most essential utensils in making good butter, as well as lessening the task of working the butter. It could be made larger or smaller as desired. The one described will handle up to ten pounds of butter quite nicely. The bottom is made of a plank 24 inches by 2 inches, 18 inches wide at the broad end and 6 inches at the narrow part. Nar-



A Convenient Screened Cupboard

rower planks can be dove-tailed or mitred together if a wide board cannot be found. The sides are 24 inches by 6 inches by 1 inch. The end into which the ladle or worker is fitted is 6 inches by 2 inches by 1 inch. The ladle is made from a stick 4 inches by 2 inches by 4 inches, and is cut in hexagon shape, tapered from about 2 inches to a suitable handle-hold about 1 inch in diameter. An iron bar, 10 inches by 1



Home-made Ice Box

inch, is inserted in the broad end to act as a pin.

The two back legs which measure 20 inches by 2 inches are 2 inches wide at the top and 1 inch wide at the bottom. The front leg is 20 inches by 2 inches by 2 inches, and the two braces measure 26 inches by 2 inches by 1-inch. —Mrs. J.H.S.

A Home-made Ice Box

As a refrigerator is an expensive article we made an ice box for ourselves which serves the purpose. First we selected two oblong boxes, one being three inches smaller all around. We put a couple of inches of sawdust in the bottom of the larger one and set the other on top of it. When we filled the space all around with sawdust and put an inch or more in the bottom of the inner box. We laid the ice on top of this and made a hinged lid, tacking wire screening over it to keep out flies. We keep it in a shed and cover it over with sacking or canvass. It gives good service and fills in a gap until we can purchase a refrigerator. —Mrs. O.E.C.

A Screened Cupboard

I will try to describe the most useful convenience we have, one proved by 18



Home-made Butter Worker

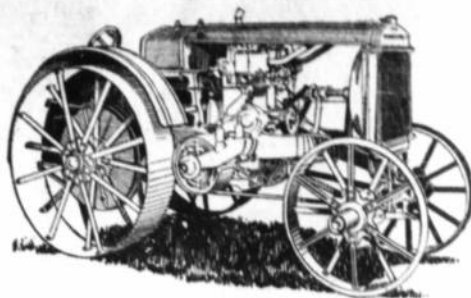
years constant use. It is a wire cupboard in the cellar, designed by mother and built by the handy man of the family.

It is 36 inches high, 36 inches wide and 24 inches deep. The frame is of two-inch boards, braced by cross-pieces of inch material at each end. Half of the front is made into a door, hinged and securely fitted.

The top and bottom are built solid and three-inch cleats nailed quarter-inch apart supports for two shelves inside. The whole is covered with 36-inch wire screen which has only been renewed once in the 18 years. Shelves could be set any distance apart, but it is well to place the lower one so that your butter crocks can be put on the bottom of the cupboard. We have found this size quite roomy and all kinds of food-stuffs are safe from mice, flies and bugs.

As a circulation of air is as important as cold, in keeping meats especially, our cellar windows are opened each night except in frosty weather and closed in the morning.

Newspapers form the easiest and cleanest covering for the shelves. The top is handy to set the tray on while filling or emptying it from the table. The cupboard is set on two pieces of 2-inch by 4-inch to allow air to circulate underneath it. This cupboard may be built higher with a separate door to the top section and provision made to hang cured meats, etc., in it. However, it is a convenience we would not be without, just as it is, and I hope many of your readers will make. Be careful not to build it upstairs and then find it won't go down your cellar way.

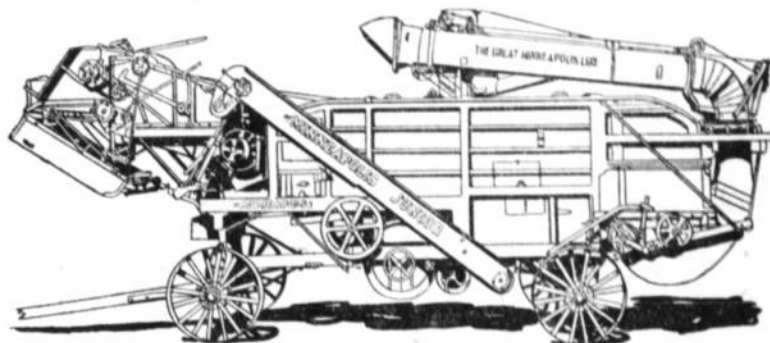


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Two strikes, three balls, and Orange-Crush, and you're "safe on thirst." You're the umpire. When you've yelled until the old throat gets husky, it fairly aches for a cold, sparkling drink. Here you are—right off the ice—Ward's "Crushes," Orange, Lemon or Lime flavors. Good! S-A-Y, the "Crushes" are great at a game, whether it's baseball or lacrosse, golf or cricket. They're fine by the bottle or glass. A case of the Handy Home Package in the house makes it convenient to ice and serve them. The "Krinkly Bottle" lets you know the genuine Ward's "Crush."

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The Dude Wrangler

By Caroline Lockhart

(Continued from Last Week)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Because Helene Spenceley, a western girl, contemptuously derides his mode of living, Wallace Macpherson breaks with his entire circle of friends and gives up his life of luxurious ease to make good on a Wyoming dry farm. He fails as a farmer through lack of experience and the continual harassment of Canby, a wealthy rancher who resents intrusion of settlers near his range. After poverty compels him to leave the homestead, Wallie works as a ranch hand, and the gentlemanly greenhorn becomes a hard rider and a tough. Canby courts Helene Spenceley, who to all appearances has forgotten Wallie, for she watches him sink to the level of his surroundings without a sign of concern. Wallie catches Canby in a predicament and forces him to settle for damages done in the homesteading days. This money enables Wallie to establish a pleasure resort or "Dude Ranch" on the old homestead. Wallie's wealthy Florida friends are the guests for the first season. He finds Dude wrangling most vexatious, for the party, used to every luxury, do not take kindly to the makeshifts called for on a trip through Yellowstone Park, described in the last and in this chapter. One guest has already left, and another threatens to do so if the camp cook, a very temperamental person, continues to eat at the table with the guests. With much misgiving, Wallie conveys this information to the latter, who, with surprising calm, agrees to conform to the ladies' request.

CHAPTER XXIII

Hicks the Avenger

THE remarkable change in Mr. Hicks' manner continued the next morning. It was so radical that no one could fail to observe it and the comments were frequent, while Mrs. Stott crowed openly.

From haughty independence he had become so anxious to please that he was almost servile, and his manner toward the wife of the rising young attorney particularly was that of a humble retainer fawning at the feet of royalty. During breakfast he stood at a respectful distance, speaking only when spoken to, and jumping to serve them.

This attitude quickly dissipated the fear which he had inspired in The Happy Family, and by noon they were not only calling him "Hicks" but "Ellery." Then, this stage of familiarity having been passed in safety, Mr. Stott humorously dubbed him "Cookie," and the name was adopted by everyone.

Mrs. Budlong ventured to complain that there was too much shortening in the biscuit. This was a real test of the sincerity of his reformation since, if such a thing were possible, he had been even more "touchy" upon the subject of his cooking than his dignity. No one could doubt but that the change was genuine when he not only received the criticism meekly but actually thanked her for calling his attention to it.

Thus encouraged, Mr. Appel declared that he wished he would not fry the ham to chips and boil the "daylights" out of the coffee. Mr. Hicks bowed servilely and replied that he would try to remember in future. Mrs. Stott took occasion to remark that his vegetables would be better for less seasoning and more cooking, and Miss Gaskett thought his dried fruit would be improved by soaking over night and additional sweetening.

Mr. Hicks received these criticisms in a humility that was pathetic when compared with his former arrogance. He looked crushed as he stood with bowed head and drooping shoulders as if his proud, untrammelled spirit had been suddenly broken and only Wallie caught the murderous glitter through his downcast lashes.

It developed that the Yellowstone Park was a place with which Hicks was thoroughly familiar from having made several trips around the Circle. He was not only acquainted with points of interest off the beaten track passed unseen by the average tourist, but he suggested many original and diverting sports—like sliding down a snowbank in a frying-pan—which would not have occurred to any of them.

By the time the party had reached the Lake Hotel they were consulting him like a Baedeker, and he answered every question, however foolish, with a patience and an affability that were most praiseworthy. This manner toward him was a kind of patronizing camaraderie, while Mrs. Stott treated him

with the gracious tolerance of a great lady unbending.

A disbelief in the ability of the leopard to change its spots made Wallie sceptical regarding Hicks' altered disposition, yet he did his best to convince himself that he was wrong when Hicks went out and caught a trout from the Yellowstone Lake expressly for Mrs. Stott's supper.

It was a beautiful fish as it lay on the platter, brown, crisp, and ornamented with lemon. Mr. Hicks offered it much as the head of John the Baptist might have been brought to Salome.

"Thank you, Hicks," said Mrs. Stott, kindly.

"I hope you'll like it, ma'am," he murmured, humbly.

The mark of favor seemed to bear out Mrs. Stott's contention that inferiors should not be treated as equals in any circumstances. Now, with her fork in the fish, Mrs. Stott looked around the table and enquired graciously if she might not divide it with someone, but everyone politely declined.

Mr. and Mrs. Stott were the last to leave the camp site after supper but returned in not more than twenty minutes, the young attorney supporting his wife in what seemed to be a fainting condition.

Wallie hastened forward to lend his assistance if necessary.

"Is she ill?" he enquired, solicitously.

"Ill! She is sick at her stomach and no wonder!" He was plainly angry and appeared to direct his wrath at Wallie.

"You come with me."

Wallie could not do else than follow him, his wonder growing as he led the way to the camp kitchen where Mr. Hicks was engaged at the moment in the task which he referred to as "pearl-diving."

He did not appear surprised to see them in his domain, on the contrary he seemed rather to be expecting them, for immediately he took his hands out of the dish-water, wiped them on the corner of his apron, and reaching for a convenient stick of stove wood laid it on the corner of the table with a certain significance in the action.

"Make yourself to home, gents," he said, hospitably, indicating the wagon-tongue and a cracker-box for seats, respectively. "Anything in particular I can do for you?" He looked at Mr. Stott guilelessly.

"You can answer me a few questions," Mr. Stott fixed a sternly accusing eye upon him. "Hicks, was, or was not, that trout you gave my wife, wormy?"

Mr. Hicks, who seemed to relish the situation, pursed his lips and considered. Finally he asked in a tone which showed that he had pride in his legal knowledge:

"Will I or will I not incriminate myself by answering?"

"You probably will if I'm correct in my suspicions. I want the truth."

"Then," replied Mr. Hicks, while his hand slipped carelessly to the stick of stove-wood, "if you force the issue, I will say that I've seen a good many wormy trout come out of the Yellowstone but that was the worst I ever met up with."

Mr. Stott advanced belligerently.

"And you dare boast of it!"

"I'm not boasting—I'm just telling you," replied Mr. Hicks, calmly. "An Eye for an Eye, a Tooth for a Tooth, that's my motto, and your wife thought I wasn't good enough to eat at the table with her."

"You hear?" Stott turned to Wallie furiously. "He did it on purpose. I demand that you discharge this fellow!"

Mr. Hicks' fingers caressed the stove-wood while he waited Wallie's answer.

Wallie squirmed between the two of them.

"It was reprehensible, Mr. Stott, I am more distressed than I can tell you. I have no excuse to offer for Hicks' action, but the truth is, as he knows and has taken advantage of it, I cannot replace him and it is impossible to get

Continued on Page 18

SUMMER FASHION MAGAZINE READY



It would pay you to send 10c for a copy of our summer book of fashions because it shows all of the new styles including dresses for the bungalow and the children, as well as charming street frocks and some for "dress-up" occasions; also embroidery designs and articles on dressmaking, telling step by step how to make some of the most popular summer styles. Patterns are obtainable at our regular low price for all the styles and embroidery designs shown, and so you would more than save the price of the book by the saving made on patterns you would be able to order from it.

And, lest we forget, the book also contains an interesting article called What to Pack Away In Your Vacation Trunk, written by Marion Davies. Patterns are obtainable of each of the styles described in the article.

Send 10c in stamps or coin for your copy of this book. Address, Fashion Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Among Farm Women's Clubs

Continued from Page 12

Club Briefs

An interesting program has been outlined by the Mountview branch of the U.F.W.M. In March there was a paper on the Rural Survey, and one on Boys' and Girls' Club work. The rest of the program is as follows: April—Sewing and millinery class for a week. (Report says a splendid class was held). May—Paper on Helpful Hints on Garden and Home. June—U.F.W.M. picnic at the home of one of the members. July—Paper on Preserving. August—Paper on Pickling and Marketing. September—Evening meeting: An At Home with The Guide, also address by visiting speaker. October—Arrange for winter program. November—Thanksgiving meeting and bazaar. December—Annual meeting.

Travers U.F.W.A. found a Helpful Hint meeting so much appreciated that it was continued as a regular feature of the program. Each member related from her experience some household "short cut" that had proved a time, money or labor saver. The local has just made the last payment on a piano which was purchased two years ago. Much attention is given to the social side of the local and dances, card parties and concerts have done much to promote a friendly feeling in the district.

The progressive spirit of the U.F.W.M. of Wingham is shown in the comprehensive program drawn up for the balance of this year. It is as follows:

June: At Mrs. T. Sisson's—Paper by Mrs. W. E. Butler on Education. Roll call—Motto.

July: At Mrs. J. Archer's—Paper by Mrs. Farren on Labor Saving Devices. Roll call—Helpful hints.

August: At Mrs. Farren's—Paper by Mrs. A. Hopkins, Social Service and Health Report. Roll call—U.F.W.M. Towel donation.

September: At Mrs. Juhl's—Three-minute speeches and sale discussion. Roll call—Nonsense rhymes.

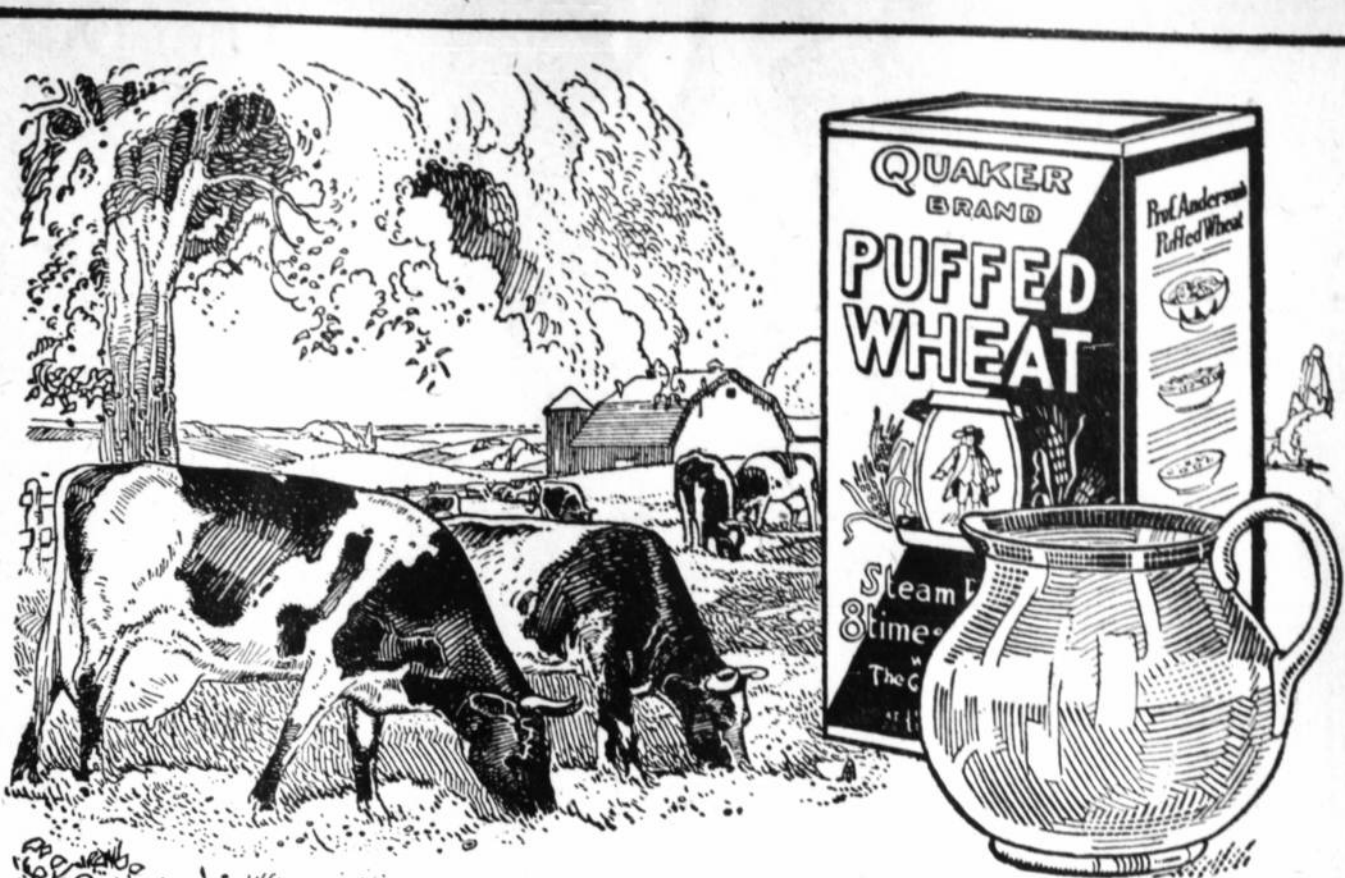
October: At Mrs. Leyland's—Debate, Ideas for Armistice Day. Roll call—The Best Thing My Husband Does for Me.

November: At Wingham School—Fowl Supper—Social Evening.

December: At Mrs. Kenny's—Annual meeting. Roll call—Benefits Derived from U.F.W.M.

The past three months have been busy ones for the Kazimir local. They have cleaned and painted the interior of the schoolhouse and have varnished the desks, also made a quilt for a family that was burned out. The meetings of the local are well attended, as there is seldom a member absent. At the last meeting municipal affairs was under discussion and proved to be a very instructive topic.

Practical relief work has been one of



If You Want Healthy Children Give Them Plenty of June Milk.

JUNE is not only the month of roses. It is also the month of the best milk. The cows are browsing in succulent June pastures, eating the young green grass. In June, their milk is richer in butter fat than in any other month.

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the chief accomplishments of the Silverwood U.F.W.M. during the winter. They were able to give the sum of \$41 to a returned soldier and his family who were in need, and \$25 to a neighbor who was burned out. These women are taking a keen interest in the Boys' and Girls' Club work. They applied for a millinery course about May 21. During the summer they are planning to prepare for a bazaar in the fall. Besides, the temperance question is being discussed.

Melita U.F.W.M. is endeavoring to arrange for a Tonsil Clinic in July and also for a Baby Conference at the Agricultural Fair in Melita. At their April meeting plans were made to sew for a sick member's children. The meeting, which was held in a private home, opened with community singing. The hostess served tea to the ladies, 17 members being present.

The anniversary banquet of Olds U.F.W.A. was held last month with the usual large attendance. The local is putting on a membership drive and

expects to add to the number of members. A cookery sale held recently was most successful and the local realized \$30.

A Regular Nightmare

Continued from Page 14

tragic part of it was that the family accepted the pests as a necessary evil instead of taking every precaution to keep them out.

The only well on the place was in the stable which was built in a hollow, a quarter of a mile from the house. When it was dug, the main idea was to make watering the stock easy, and the important question of drainage was entirely overlooked. Consequently the family were drinking water that could not avoid being polluted. I noticed as we drove around to visit neighbors that the conditions on the old farm were not exceptional.

Even though papers, farm journals, and government bulletins have been full of information to show how ty-

phoid, measles, summer complaint, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis are carried by the filthy bodies of flies there are thousands of families that allow the pests to invade their homes. The results of this inaction are to be found in statistics revealing the large number of country boys and girls who suffer from infectious diseases each year.

After returning to my city home, where all garbage is wrapped in paper and burned, and where flies are rigidly excluded, I collected a lot of information on the subject and mailed bulletins, pamphlets, and articles on the subject of house flies to my brother and his family so that they might learn of the danger surrounding their home. I asked them to pass on the information to the neighbors and hope it may awaken the people to their responsibilities. My visit to the community in which I spent my boyhood was in some ways a nightmare, but it showed that some farmers who pride themselves on being up-to-date are positively antiquated in the matter of sanitation.

The Dude Wrangler

Continued from Page 16

along without a cook with so large a party."

"In that case," Mr. Stott declared in a tone which implied that a tremendous upheaval of some kind would follow his decision, "my wife and I will leave your party and continue through the Park by motor."

Wallie felt that it was useless to argue with any one so determined, so he made no effort to persuade Mr. Stott to remain, though the defection of two more persons was a serious matter to him and Pinky.

Without waiting to say good-bye to the others, the Stotts paid their bill and departed, walking so erect in their indignation as they started down the road toward the Lake Hotel that they seemed to lean backward.

It was not yet dark when Mr. Stott, stepping briskly and carrying his Gladstone bag, raincoat, and umbrella in a jaunty manner, came into camp announcing breezily that he had decided, upon reflection, not to "bite off his nose to spite his face." He declared that he would not let the likes of Ellery Hicks upset his plans for touring the Yellowstone and while his wife refused to return he meant to carry out his original intention.

But the real reason for Mr. Stott's decision, as Wallie suspected from the frequency with which he had discovered him sitting upon a log in secluded spots counting his money, was that the hotel rates and motor fare were far higher than he had anticipated.

Mrs. Stott's absence did not leave the gap which she had anticipated. In fact, after the first evening her name was never mentioned, and Mr. Stott's

marital ties rested so lightly upon him that a stranger would never have known they existed. He gravitated toward Miss Gaskett with a promptitude which gave rise to the suspicion that he had had his eye upon her, and Miss Gaskett responded so enthusiastically that it was a matter for gossip.

It was noted that she took to doing her hair up at night on "wavers" and used her lipstick with greater frequency, and whereas she had vowed she meant never again to get in the saddle she now rode with Mr. Stott daily.

Miss Gaskett, who looked like a returned missionary that had had a hard time of it carrying the Light into the dark places, seemed rather elated than depressed at the aspersions cast upon her character, and by the time they reached the "Paint Pots" she was flaunting Mr. Stott shamelessly, calling him "Harry" before everybody, and in

the evening sitting with him by the camp-fire on the same saddle-blanket.

At Mammoth Hot Springs Mrs. Budlong showed her disapproval by refusing to speak to Miss Gaskett, and Miss Gaskett replied by putting on a peek-a-boo blouse that was a scandal.

But Mrs. Budlong herself was not in too high favor, since to the sin of gluttony she had added that of lying and been caught at it. It was a small matter, but, as Mrs. Appel declared indignantly, it is trifles that betray character, and Mrs. Budlong was treated with marked coldness by the ladies to whom she had prevaricated.

It was known beyond the question of a doubt that Mrs. Budlong had purchased food and kept it in her teepee. Therefore, when asked for something to ward off a faint feeling before dinner and she had denied having anything, they were outspoken in their resentment.

"There she stood and lied to our faces," Mrs. Appel declared to her husband afterward, "while her mouth was shining. I could smell sardines on her and a big cracker crumb was lying on her bosom. Indeed, it's a true saying they have in this country that to know people you must camp with them. I never would have thought that of Hannah Budlong!"

It was because of this incident, and the strained relations which resulted from her perfidy, that none of her erstwhile friends responded to her invitation to join her in a bath in a beaver dam of which Mr. Hicks told her when they camped early the next afternoon.

Mrs. Budlong's phlegmatic body contained an adventurous spirit, and the delights of a bath in a beaver dam in the heart of a primeval forest appealed to her strongly.

To Mr. Hicks, who sought her out purposely to tell her about it, she confided:

"Hicks, underneath my worldly exterior I am a Child of Nature. I love the simple, the primitive. I would live as a Wild Thing if I could choose my environment."

Mr. Hicks nodded sympathetically and understandingly, and returned the confidence.

"I am convinced that I was a faun when the world was young. There are times when I feel the stirrings of my wild nature."

Mrs. Budlong regarded him attentively. She never had thought of him as a faun but now she noticed that his ears were peculiar.

Nobody could have been more obliging and interesting than Mr. Hicks as he guided her to the beaver dam and explained its construction. It had long since been abandoned by the industrious animals that had built it, but their work had been so well done that it was in as good condition as when they had left it.

There was nothing to fear from beavers; anyway, Hicks assured her, he never had known a beaver to attack anybody. In this isolated spot she was as safe from intrusion as if she were in her own bathroom, and, after tramping down a spot in the brush for her to stand on, he went away declaring that he was sure she would have an experience she always would remember.

Left alone, Mrs. Budlong felt of the water. It was, as Hicks had said, even warmer than tepid from standing—an ideal temperature. The brush grew high around the pond formed by the back-water and made a perfect shelter. No fear of prying eyes need disturb her.

Then a daring thought came to her which made her black eyes sparkle. Suppose she did not wear any bathing suit! What an adventure to relate to her intimate friends when she returned to Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania! It laid hold of her imaginative mind, and the result was that Mrs. Budlong hung her suit on a bush and went in au naturel.

She waded in cautiously, for the bottom was soft and oozy and there were little patches of green floating on the surface that she did not so much like the looks of. Otherwise conditions were perfect, and Mrs. Budlong submerged like a submarine when she reached the middle of it. She came up and stood looking at the sky above her, enjoying the feeling of the sunshine on her skin, and the soft, warm breeze that caressed her. She smiled at an interested blue-

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jay, then submerged again, deeper, and the tide rose so that the water lapped bushes and pebbles that had not been wet all summer.

Her smile grew wider as she thought what the others were missing, and was considering how much she dared embellish the adventure without being detected, when, suddenly, a look of horror came to her face and stayed there, while screams that sounded more like the screeches of a lynx or mountain-lion than those of a human being scared the blue-jay and brought those in camp up standing. Piercing, hair-raising, unnatural as they were, Mr. Budlong recognized them.

"My wife! Help! Murder! Hicks, where is she? Find a weapon and come with us!"

"I gotta get supper," Hicks replied, heartlessly.

Mr. Appel, Mr. Stott, and old Mr. Penrose dashed into their tents and dashed out carrying firearms that had been sealed by the Park officials, as is customary, while Mr. Budlong in his frenzy snatched a pair of scissors from Miss Eyester and headed the posse which expected to pursue the murderer. He was not a murderer yet, however, for Mrs. Budlong's screams had not diminished in volume, although it was feared that worse than death might already have befallen her. Her shrieks guided them like a light-house siren, so they lost no time in taking wrong directions but, at that, it was a considerable distance and Mr. Budlong, in spite of the agonized thoughts which goaded him forward, was so handicapped by his asthma that he gradually fell to the rear of the rescue party.

Mr. Stott was then in the lead, with Mr. Appel a close second, until the latter, who was wearing bedroom slippers, stumped his toes against a rock with such force that he believed them broken. He dropped down immediately with the pain of it and sat weaving to and fro, clasping his foot to his breast while the others passed him.

Mr. Stott called that help was arriving as he crashed through the brush in the vicinity of the beaver dam. To his astonishment Mrs. Budlong shrieked:

"Don't come!" and went on screaming. When he reached the pond he stopped short and stood there, and old Mr. Penrose joined him an instant later.

Mr. Appel, alternately limping and hopping yet covering ground with surprising rapidity, reached the others ahead of Mr. Budlong, who, staggering with exhaustion, huge drops on his pallid face, and wheezing like an old accordion, all but fainted when he saw the wife of his bosom.

Mrs. Budlong, looking like a corn-fed Aphrodite, stood in the middle of the pool, with her fat white back, wet and glistening, flecked with brown particles that resembled decayed vegetation.

"What's the matter, Honey Dump-lin?" cried Mr. Budlong, shocked and bewildered.

For answer, Mrs. Budlong screamed the harder.

"I know!" piped up Mr. Appel. "She's covered with leeches—blood-suckers—and can't get 'em off. I got 'em once swimmin' in stagnant water."

When he spoke he called attention to the fact of his presence and that of Mr. Stott and old Mr. Penrose. Instead of being grateful for the information, and for the assistance the others had expected to render, Mr. Budlong turned upon them all furiously:

"Get out of here you Peeping Toms and spying libertines! Haven't you any shame about you?"

He raised the scissors so threateningly that as soon as they recovered from their astonishment they retreated, but, at that, their haste was not sufficient to appease an outraged husband. Mr. Budlong picked up a pebble and threw it with such a sure aim that it bounced between Mr. Stott's shoulder-blades.

When he had picked off the blood-suckers that were fattening on Mrs. Budlong, the two returned to camp and lost no time in serving notice on Wallie that they were leaving by the first passing conveyance if they had to buy it.

Whether or not Mr. Hicks had known of the leeches was a matter for much discussion, and opinion was about equally divided as to his innocence. He disclaimed all knowledge of them,



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however, and went about with the air of one cruelly maligned.

His martyr-like pose was not convincing to Wallie, who could not rid himself of the suspicion that the incident had been planned, though Pinkey contended that he did not believe Hicks was "deep" enough to think of anything like that.

"Anyhow, he's cost us three dudes," said Wallie, which remark was sufficient to set Pinkey figuring with a stick.

"Three head of dudes at \$5.00 a day for, say, eleven days is, say—"

"They're gone and that's all there is to it. The things for us to do is to see that no more leave," Wallie interrupted practically.

"I'm not worryin' about them," Pinkey replied, confidently, "if we can jest hold that cook. We've got to humor him till we git through this trip, then after he's paid off I aim to work him over and leave him for somebody

to drag out."

But as if to make amends for the loss he had caused his employers, Hick's manner grew increasingly saccharine and he redoubled his efforts to provide entertainment for the guests. By the time they arrived at the Canon Hotel Wallie was questioning his suspicions of Hicks and felt inclined to believe that he had been hasty in his judgment.

He was undoubtedly an asset, for the entire party hung on his words and relied upon him to see that they missed nothing of interest.

No point in the Park had been anticipated more than the camp at the Canon where Mr. Hicks averred that the bears came in swarms to regale themselves upon the hotel garbage. Their tour thus far had been a disappointment, in that the wild animals, with which they had been informed the Park teemed, were nowhere in evidence.

A deer had crossed the road ahead of them and they gazed at a band of elk through Mr. Penrose's field glasses, but otherwise they had seen nothing that they could not have seen in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hicks' tales of the bears had aroused their interest to such a point that as soon as the camp site was selected they loaded their cameras and kodaks and set off immediately to get pictures while the light was favorable.

It chanced to be one of the days, however, when the bears had no taste for garbage and although they waited until nearly supper-time not a bear put in its appearance. Mr. Penrose, in particular, was disappointed and vexed about it, and while it was unreasonable to hold Hicks in any way accountable for their absence, he could not refrain from saying disagreeably:

"I think you have exaggerated this bear business, Hicks. I have no doubt

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that a bear or two may come down occasionally, I have the word of others for it, but as for droves of bears—swarms—I think you have overstated."

Mr. Hicks cringed under the criticism, and admitted with a conciliatory whine in his voice that was rather sickening:

"Perhaps I did enlarge a little, Mr. Penrose. Possibly I was over-anxious to be interesting. I apologize sincerely if I have misled and disappointed you. I hope, however, that you will yet have the opportunity of seeing at least one before we leave here."

"No such luck," Mr. Penrose growled at him. "I haven't any idea that I'll see even the tracks. It's a good idea to cut in two everything you're told in this country and then divide it."

The talk of bears had made Aunt Lizzie Philbrick so nervous that as an extra precaution she pinned the flap of her tent down securely with a row of safety-pins and Mr. Stott not only slept in more of his clothes than usual

but put a pair of brass knuckles under his pillow.

These brass knuckles had been presented to Mr. Stott by a grateful client for whom he had obtained damages from a street railway company for injuries received through being ejected from a saloon six months prior to the date upon which he had fallen off the car step.

Out in the open, Mr. Appel was enjoying the novelty tremendously, though he was a little too warm for comfort in his fleecy-lined bag. But after the last candle had been extinguished he called to his wife cheerily:

"Are you all right, dearie?"

Mrs. Appel was not to be so easily propitiated and did not answer, so he called again:

"This is great—simply great! I wish you were with me."

Only Mr. Appel and his Maker knew that he screwed up his cheek and winked at the fabrication.

Sleep came quickly to the tired tourists, and soon there was no sound save the distant tinkle of the bell on

one of the horses and the faint rumble of Mr. Penrose's slumbers.

It was eleven o'clock or thereabouts, and the clouds had rifted letting through the starlight, when dark forms began to lumber from the surrounding woods and pad around the camp, sniffing at various objects and breathing heavily.

There were bears of all sizes and ages, ranging from yearlings to grandfathers whose birthdays were lost in antiquity. Mr. Appel, who was a light sleeper and the first to discover them, would have sworn on a monument of Bibles that there were at least fifty of them—the size of mastodons.

Palpitating in his sleeping bag in the midst of them, he may be excused for exaggeration, although, exactly, there were only eight of them.

The cold sweat broke out on Mr. Appel and he thought that surely the thumping of his heart must attract their attention. In such mortal terror as he never had experienced or imagined he quaked while he speculated as to whether the bear that first discovered

him would disembowel him with one stroke of his mighty paw, and leave him, or would scrunch his head between his paws and sit down and eat on him?

But once the bears had located the supply-wagon, they went about their business like trained burglars. Standing on their hind legs, they crowded about it tearing open sacks, scattering food, tossing things hither and thither, jostling each other and grunting when they found something to their liking.

It was not until Mr. Hicks got hold of two washbasins and used them as cymbals that the bears paid any attention. But this sound, added to the pandemonium of screaming women, finally frightened them. Then, scattering in all directions, they started back to the shadows.

Suddenly Mr. Appel let out such a cry as seemed that it must not only split his throat but rend the very heavens. Small wonder! A cinnamon bear weighing in the neighborhood of eight hundred pounds planted its left hind foot in the pit of his stomach as it went galloping away to the timber.

In the brush where Mr. Penrose had been sleeping tranquilly other things were happening. In the midst of his slumbers, a dream in which he thought he was being dragged to the fire like a calf for branding came to him. The dream grew so real that it awakened him. He received a swift and unpleasant impression that he was moving, then he was startled to find that he was not only moving, but moving so rapidly that the canvas bottom of his tent was scraping on the rocks and brush over which it travelled.

Mr. Penrose was enraged instantly. At best he had little patience with practical jokers and none at all with one who had the impudence to awaken him. He called out angrily.

The tent stopped moving and there was quiet.

Mr. Penrose, who had raised himself on his elbow, laid down and was about to begin where he had left off when his domicile resumed its journey.

Now thoroughly aroused, he sprang up and tore at the flap-fastenings.

"This is going to stop right here!" he cried, furiously. "I do not appreciate this odious Western humour. You have chosen the wrong person to play your jokes on!"

He reached for the pointed fish-pole which was lying in its case in the bottom of the tent and stepped through the opening.

A burly figure in a big overcoat stood in the deep shadow confronting him.

Mr. Penrose was bare-footed and his soles were tender but he advanced far enough to bring the pole down with a thwack upon the head of the intruder.

"Woof! Woof!"

The answer raised his hair and galvanized his whiskers.

"Woof! Woof!" A great paw fanned the air—he could feel the wind from it plainly as it reached out to cuff him—and the claws on the end of it tore the front of the flannel shirt in which he slept to ribbons.

"Woof! Woof!" And then a roar that reverberated through the timber.

Mr. Penrose swore afterward that the hot breath of the brute was in his face, but the statement is open to question since at the first "Woof!" he had fallen into his tent backward.

No one dreamed of the adventure Mr. Penrose was having until he appeared among them with his shirt bosom in shreds and trembling like an aspen. In one hand he carried a sizeable chunk of bacon.

"This," he cried, brandishing it, "is what I found tied to my teepee!"

The explanation was obvious, someone had baited his tent for bear on purpose, and, since there was no way of obtaining evidence against the culprit, Mr. Penrose in his unreasoning rage accused everybody.

"I'm going home tomorrow—to Delaware—back to my peach orchard—and if any one of you ever say you know me—much less speak to me—I shall deny it. I'm done with the whole caboodle of you!"

Protestations were useless and efforts to dissuade him from his purpose of leaving. The next morning he packed his bag and started down the road without saying good-bye to any one.

(To be continued next week.)

Twelve Good Reasons

Continued from Page 11

women united for justice would be a great force. There is no other means than organization for education and co-operation.—Mrs. F. Rinn.

Why Am I a Member of the U.F.M.?

Because: 1. I have learned much from the debates and discussions in our own local. My attention has been directed long lines which otherwise it would not have been.

2. I have learned there is so much to be learned.

3. The provincial and federal election campaigns aroused my interest in government.

4. Because I have got an idea of the solidarity of agriculture and its vast importance from attending the provincial convention of the U.F.M. I have come away from it with a fresh determination to carry on though beset on all sides with difficulty and hard work.

5. Because I have met so many interesting and enthusiastic workers.—Mable Johnson.

I feel that anyone who knows the general conditions of farm homes and who has a sincere wish to better those conditions cannot possibly find a better way to do so than through the U.F.M. Personally, I am in the work for the good I hope to be able to do for others. If farm women can not see the necessity of joining their own organization I would like to know who then, will do the work which must be done to better conditions. We have many who need help. The stronger must help the weaker.—Mrs. J. Barrett.

I have always felt that no other organization offered such a large field for social and educational development. Through becoming a member I am able to form closer and more sympathetic relations with our fellow men and in that way deal more effectively with the problems that confront us on all sides.—Mrs. J. S. Jahrig.

From the beginning of the association it has been my dream to belong. Living as I do where the Grain Growers movement had its birth I have felt this strongly. My husband used to explain very fully to me the work and the aims of the new society. Then when my husband died and I was left to manage a section of land and to raise a family of ten children I needed all the help I could get. I found the conventions of the association of great assistance on the marketing of farm produce and other questions which were of vital interest to me as a producer.—Mrs. S. E. Gee.

I am a member of the organization because I have been awakened to the fact that very much could be done to improve our community through organizing the women. We got great enjoyment out of fortnightly meetings. We have educational papers and plan meetings. Our main interest is our own community. We supply our church with anything that is needed to make it more comfortable and beautiful. We have established a travelling library. We have had demonstrations from the extension service. We elected a woman on our school board and had play equipment put in the school. I can hardly express my faith in and appreciation of our U.F.M., but I know it would leave a great blank in my life if it were to be taken out.—Mrs. A. McVicar.

I belong to the U.F.M. because of the high ideals and principles of our organization. The object of which is the progressive utilization of rural life—morally, socially, physically and intellectually—in other words the all-around development. I belong to the U.F.M. to help do my bit toward securing better conditions in our country which are so much needed. The organization has raised the whole status of rural life. I believe that farming is a worthy vocation and should be put on a businesslike basis, hence the need of meeting in our locals to discuss the economic side of agriculture. For after all if we are going to keep the boys and girls on the farm we must better financial conditions by making farming a paying proposition. We meet together to study our problems the same as any other class of people do. We admit that we are working to improve the interests of rural life, but not in antagonism to other classes of our

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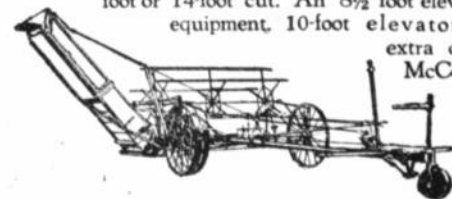
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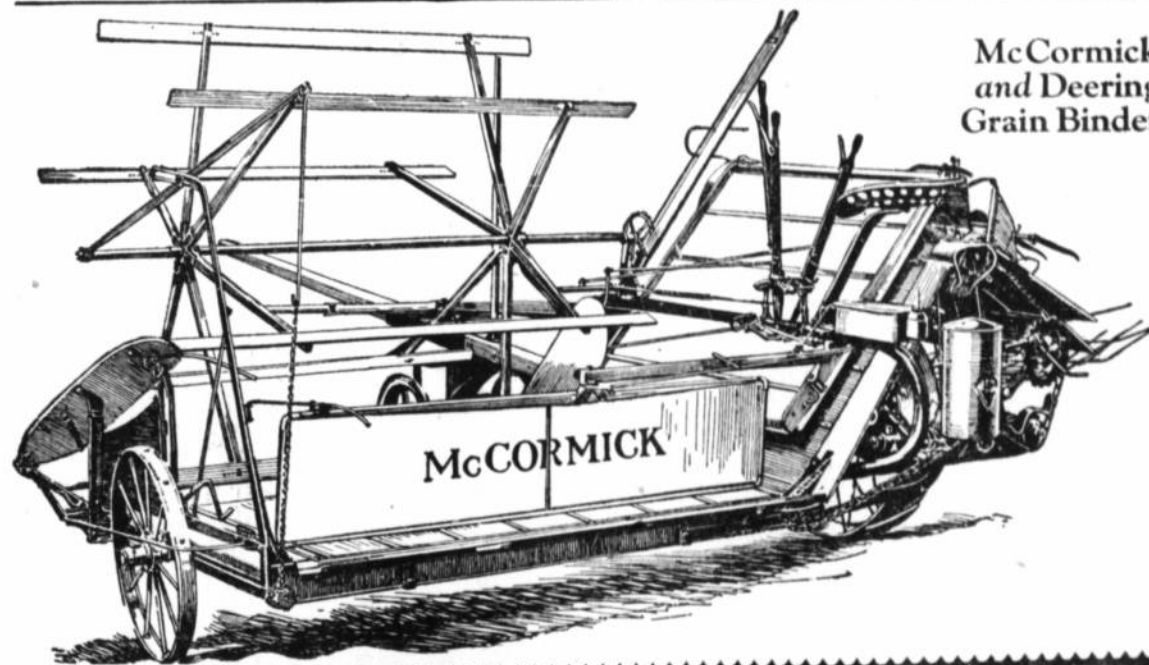
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McCormick-Deering Headers are built in two sizes: 12-foot or 14-foot cut. An 8½ foot elevator is regular equipment, 10-foot elevator furnished at extra cost. Ask the McCormick-Deering agent about these headers.



Binder Twine

Safeguard the harvest by the use of strictly high-grade twine—McCormick, Deering, International—made now in the famous "Big Ball" winding in which 6 balls do the work of 10 of the old style. Balls are of the old size but have 66 per cent more footage. Arrange for delivery before harvest time.



McCormick
and Deering
Grain Binders

population. As our motto states it is: "Equal rights to all and special privilege to none."

One of the objects of the U.F.M. is co-operation, where possible with all the organized forces, spiritual or material, which are working for the greatest good of the country and its people. Another is "larger emphasis upon the finer things of life—the things that are most excellent." If we keep true to these high ideals of our organization the day will come when the people on the land will take their true place in the life of the nation. For these and many other reasons I am a member of the United Farmers of Manitoba.—Jennie Strang.

When Picnics Are in Mind

Continued from Page 9

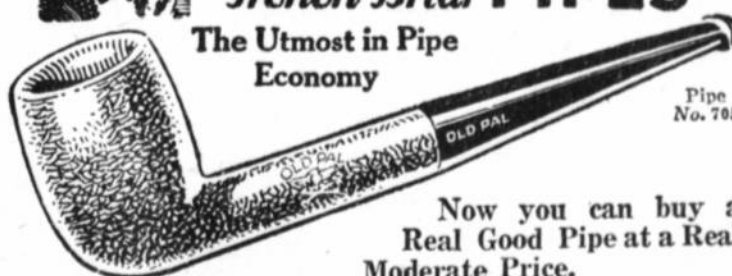
way. Each time one side wins, it counts five points. Twenty-five is the winning score.

Thimble or penny hunt. One player for each side is chosen. A clean thimble or penny is hidden in each of two mounds of flour (about one cupful). At a given signal the two contestants hunt for pennies or thimbles with their



OLD PAL French Briar PIPES

The Utmost in Pipe
Economy



Pipe
No. 795

Now you can buy a
Real Good Pipe at a Real
Moderate Price.

The object of the Old Pal is to give you what you expect in a pipe—a real comfortable smoke—and give it to you at the lowest price. An Old Pal is a revelation, because you get genuine smoking quality for only 50 cents. Made from real briar root, nicely finished and a shape to suit each taste.

If your dealer cannot supply you write us direct
Trade inquiries should be addressed to
P.O. Box 220, Station H, Montreal

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PHONOGRAPHS—Edison, Columbia, Gerhard Heintzman, Starr, Pathe McLagan, Euphonian.

A Classified Ad. will find a Buyer for that used Machinery

teeth. The one who finds his penny or thimble first is winner.

Rabbits' nest. Fourteen or more players should play this game. All but two form groups of three or four in a circle, with hands joined and with a player inside the circle. These groups are scattered over the playground. The circles are nests and the players inside are rabbits. Of the two remaining players, one is a rabbit and the other the farmer's dog. At a signal the dog chases the rabbit and the rabbit runs to a nest. The rabbit in that pursued by the dog, must seek another nest. If the rabbit is caught by the dog, he becomes the dog, and the dog becomes a rabbit and runs for shelter.

Other suitable games which need no explanation are: Ring on the String, Drop the Handkerchief, Farmer in the Dell, Pussy Wants a Corner, Quoits, Horseshoe, Tug-of-War.

It is a fairly easy matter these days to get copies of songs which are suitable for community sings. If one or two leaders have a book with the words, or are sure enough of the words to

\$40 to \$100 a WEEK AGENTS WANTED



Selling hosiery direct to wearer. Complete lines of Ladies' Men's and Children's hose. Exclusive styles. Easy to sell. Prices 30 per cent. cheaper than stores. No experience required. Full or spare time. Exclusive territories. Write today, Dept. 303.
Triangle Hosiery Mills
Box 2503, MONTREAL

carry the song through, the little sing-song can be made a very enjoyable event. But be sure and have a leader to keep the crowd busy singing. Some suggested songs are: In the Gloaming, Juanita, Annie Laurie, Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag, There's a Long Long Trail, Little Gray Home in the West, A Perfect Day, Lil' Liza Jane, My Old Kentucky Home, Old Black Joe, Mother Machree, Goodnight Ladies, and Auld Lang Syne.

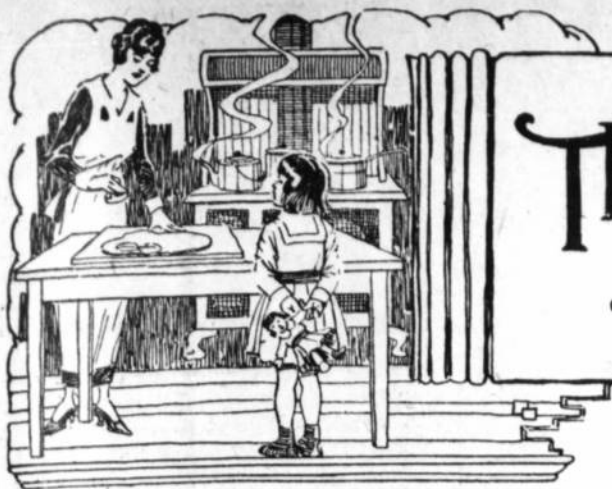
Dainty and Simple



No. 1710.—Popular Overblouse. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1½ yards 36-inch material.
No. 1722.—Slenderizing Lines for Mature Figures. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards 40-inch material, with ¾ yard 36-inch contrasting and 3 yards of ribbon for the sash.
No. 1717.—One-Piece Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 32-inch material, with 3 yards binding.
No. 1393.—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material, with 1½ yards 36-inch contrasting.
No. 1712.—One-Piece House or Porch Frock. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material, with ¾ yard 36-inch contrasting.
No. 1715.—Serviceable Dress for School. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material, with ¾ of a yard 36-inch contrasting.
No. 1700.—Attractive House or Porch Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material, with 5½ yards of binding.
Send for a copy of our Summer Fashion Magazine, it costs only 10c.

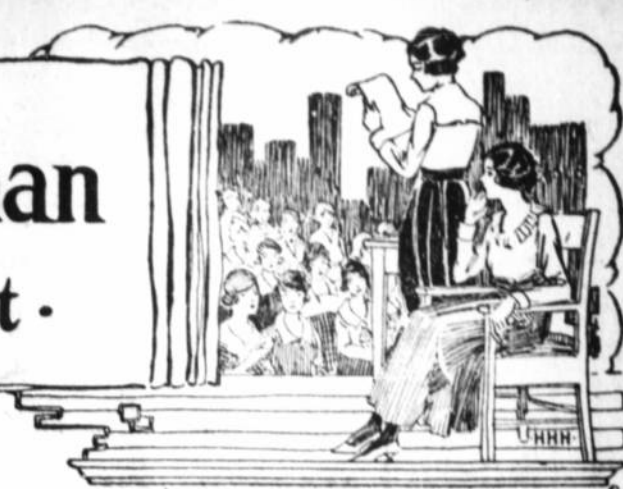
HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.—Write your name and address plainly on any piece of paper. Enclose 15c in stamps or coins (wrap coin carefully) for each pattern ordered. Send your order to FASHION DEPARTMENT. Our patterns are furnished especially for us by the leading fashion designers of New York City. Every pattern is seam-allowing and guaranteed to fit perfectly.

Our Summer Fashion Magazine is ready. It contains over 300 styles, embroidery designs, dressmaking lessons and a special article, WHAT TO PACK AWAY IN YOUR VACATION TRUNK, by Marion Davies. Price of magazine is 10c.
All patterns 15c each, stamps or coin (coin preferred).



The Countrywoman

• Editorial Comment •



To Investigate Education

As forecasted in the speech from the throne, Manitoba's educational conditions are to be investigated by a commission appointed for that purpose. During the past week the personnel of the commission has been announced by Premier Bracken. It can be said that it is a body that is truly representative as it includes professional and business men and a farmer. Dr. W. C. Murray, chairman of the commission, is president of the Saskatchewan University, and has served on other commissions making investigations into educational matters. He is well acquainted with the problems of higher education. Dr. Daniel McIntyre has been superintendent of Winnipeg schools for over thirty years. He is well acquainted with the organization and problems of city schools. W. J. Bulman, is a prominent business man in Winnipeg, and a man who has been interested in education for some years. He took an active part in the formation of the National Council of Education, and for three years was chairman of that body. Fawcett Ransom, is a farmer from Moutainside, and has been an active worker in both the Manitoba Trustees' Association and the United Farmers of Manitoba. George F. Chipman, is managing editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, and through his extended experience as a newspaperman and teacher, has come closely in touch with public movements and thought.

The commission will investigate all matters concerning education in the province. It will endeavor to discover the reasons underlying the rapid increase of cost of education. Manitoba's cost of education stands second highest in the provinces of the Dominion. The maintaining and increasing of the highest efficiency of our educational system will also be a matter which will be very closely investigated.

The rural school problems will occupy a good share of the attention of the commission. Many of these schools had difficulty in financing last year, and some were closed on this account for part of the school year. It is claimed that 5,000 children were affected by the closing of the schools. This is a serious matter and will receive consideration from the commission. The heavy dropping off in attendance before Grade 8 is reached in the elementary schools is also another matter which will be closely investigated.

A thorough study will be made of all branches of our educational system, including the University, Agricultural College and elementary and normal schools.

There has been considerable criticism of our system of education during the last few years. This may be a very healthy sign, showing that the public wishes the educational machinery to keep pace with the demands of the times, but it may also show that there are some serious flaws. There has been an increasingly great interest taken in the problems of the rural schools, but reform in this quarter has moved very slowly indeed. The opportunity will now be given to rural people to present the facts of the case to the commission. Facts rather than opinions will carry weight and any statement made to them will need to be very carefully thought out by representative bodies, as the commission will need to steer clear of faddists and hobby riders.

The rural people of Manitoba must see to it that their case is well presented before this important body. The opportunity to air educational problems may not come again for many years.

A Tragic Warning That tragic incident which occurred just recently on a farm in Quebec, where five children of one family were drowned in a well, should serve as a strong warning against faulty well coverings. The board top slipped loose and the children fell in the well at their own home. They were playing to fill in time while their father was in a more distant part of the yard preparing to take them for a motor ride. No one was within hearing distance of their calls

for help. The sixth child of the family, a tot too tiny to climb up on the slightly elevated curb was the only one left.

Wells cannot be covered too securely. Too often from pure thoughtlessness we see the very opposite true, where loose boards or boards nailed together form a top which can be pushed off or raised easily, form the well covering. This is most often true where a proper pump is not installed, and where water is drawn by means of a rope. This kind of a well without any protective curbing extending above the ground level is dangerous enough for the livestock loose in the barnyard or to the adult who may possibly trip or overbalance unexpectedly, but for children it is a positive menace. Sometimes parents think that they have taken proper precautions when they have seen that the well, which is used for house purposes is carefully covered, but they allow a more distant well which perhaps is very seldom used, but which still contains water, to be insecurely covered. They may warn their own and other children to keep away from it, but it is a well known fact that just such a warning often serves to focus the child's attention on it and may arouse in him an inquisitive interest and a desire to investigate. The very human contrariness existent in us all, adults and children alike, gives added attraction to the forbidden things in life.

Almost every spring and summer season tells its tragic news stories similar to the above mentioned incident. A toddling baby is drowned in a pail or tub of water, older children met an untimely death in a large watering trough or old well. A few moments of carelessness on the part of parents causes them years of sorrow and regret. Well tops should be carefully nailed down and when the top has to be lifted frequently some arrangement should be made so that it can be fastened securely.

Not Cause of Drug Habit

Some of those who would like to see the return of the sale of liquor in Canada are endeavoring to make us believe that the taking away of liquor has developed a more dreadful habit among our people, that of taking narcotic drugs. They do not attempt to establish this fact by logical argument. They venture their own or pretended opinion and many unsuspecting persons accept it as a statement of fact.

An increasingly great interest has been taken in the drug trade and habit this last few years, especially since the publication of Judge Emily Murphy's book, The



I'VE ADOPTED TWINS

Margaret Minaker
I've often heard mother and Aunt Polly Ann say the father of twins was a much-worried man. But now I've adopted two piggies as mine, I'm not a bit worried, I think it is fine.

"The trouble with twins," Aunt Polly told mother, "if one isn't crying, why then it's the other."

Of course my twins squeal, but that isn't a crime. One jolly good thing is, they squeal the same time.

I've often heard mother say nothing was sweeter, than the sight of the children come running to meet her. And now I have twins that's exactly my feeling. Already they know me and come to me squealing.

I've christened them both in the trough for the stock. One's Grunt, one's Runt, their last name's Duroc. Sometimes I can't tell which is which yet, but mother says twins are forever mixed one with the other.

I'm going to remember to feed them each day. (They'll squeal and remind me of this anyway). I'll say to Aunt Polly Ann one of these days, "Pshaw! twins are a regular picnic to raise."

Black Candle. Too many make the mistake of thinking that because information was not published in the years when we had sale of liquor that the traffic did not then exist. Exaggerated statements are made from time to time as to the proportions of the drug traffic and anti-prohibitionists are very clever in the use of these statements to give the impression that all this is a direct result of the prohibition of the sale of liquor.

Dr. Beland, minister of the federal department of health (which has charge of the administration of the Narcotic Drugs Act), gave some interesting figures to the House of Commons during the present session in regard to this matter. He placed the number of drug addicts in Canada at 9,500, and gave their distribution as: Quebec, 3,800; British Columbia, 2,250; Ontario, 1,800; Manitoba, 500; Alberta, 350; Nova Scotia, 300; Saskatchewan, 250; New Brunswick, 259; Prince Edward Island, none. The claim that prohibition has fostered the drug habit looks ridiculous in the face of these figures which shows the two wettest provinces to be credited with a good many more than their share of addicts.

When we add to this fact the well known information that the drug habit is formed in the early years from about 16 to 25, and hear the statement made by William McAdoo, chief city magistrate for New York city, who handles thousands of drug cases, that "at least 98 per cent. are men—young men under 30 years of age," we know that these unfortunates cannot possibly be those who were drunkards in the days of open sale of liquor and are now turning to other stimulants because they cannot get it.

The drug habit is an evil which will eventually be cleaned out of our social life, but its presence there is in no way due to the present liquor legislation.

What Our Friends Say

Some hold the view that our best friends are those who tell us frankly what is the matter with ourselves and then we are able to mend our ways or give a different twist to our character. The truth of the matter is most of us need this kind of a friend at times. They give us a good mental shove just when we are apt to let ourselves get stuck in the mire of everyday tasks. They give us a clearer glimpse of the things that bring happiness and success and show us that failure lies within ourselves. But the friend who only offers adverse criticism is apt to be a rather dreary companion and one to be avoided at times. The friend who knows the wisdom of a proper mixture of praise and censure can awake in us a hidden power and enthusiasm that will carry us on to higher levels and better things.

Editors have plenty of friends who are prepared to tell them the faults in their paper. The editor's work is laid out to the view of the public every week and what the public pays for it has a right to criticize. Then there are others who accept the paper in the manner in which they accept the preacher's sermon on Sunday—they never dream of putting into words either blame or praise. They are in the vast majority. But then there are others, and they are many, who take the time and trouble to let the editor know how helpful the paper has been.

During the last month some of our friends sent us some real prairie wildflower bouquets. The Countrywoman has a special place for them on her desk because as they tell of appreciation of farm women of the Household Number. That others may share their fragrance we shall repeat their words.

They are: "I think the Household Numbers alone are well worth the subscription fee—they are full of helpful information necessary in our everyday life," and "The Household Numbers are a first class magazine in itself. The Guide covers make delightful pictures." And still another: "I would like to say that while I read (naming a well known American women's and a Canadian magazine) with a great deal of interest, I always find the practical side of everyday living in your magazine."

They answer a question we have often asked ourselves. We are more than ever convinced that The Guide fills a real need in the life of the woman on the farm. They encourage us to plan even better things for her in the future.

Now Is The Time To Paint

If you have delayed painting, your property has suffered. Do not put off any longer. *Save the surface and you save all.* Look around and you will find many places, both inside and out that call for a coat of paint. Now is the time. Nature is re-decorating, get in line and do the same. The most economical method is to use

Guarantee

We guarantee the Martin-Senour 100% Pure Paint (except inside White and a few dark shades that cannot be prepared from pure white lead, pure oxide of zinc, with coloring matter in proportionate quantities necessary to make their respective shades and tints, with pure linseed oil and turpentine drier, and to be entirely free from water, benzine, whitening and other adulterations, and sold subject to chemical analysis.

By MARTIN-SENOUR Co.

MARTIN-SENOUR 100% PURE PAINT AND VARNISHES

Their covering power and lasting qualities are very great. It will pay you to insist on getting this popular brand. For whatever painting or varnishing you do, there is a special MARTIN-SENOUR Product, each one guaranteed to best serve the purpose for which it is made.

There is a special MARTIN-SENOUR product for every surface and for every purpose. Consult our nearest Dealer Agent, or write us direct. Our booklet "Town and Country Homes" mailed free on request.

By MARTIN-SENOUR Co.

PRODUCERS OF PAINTS AND VARNISHES
WINNIPEG MONTREAL HALIFAX



When Father Wields a Brush

Continued from Page 7

that 'last a life-time.' Good brushes, however, should receive reasonable care. As soon as the job is finished they should be cleaned as it is much easier to do it then than later when the paint has commenced to harden. Turpentine or gasoline will remove the paint after which the brushes should be washed in warm water and soap and dried well. They should be wrapped in paper or in a paper bag to keep them free from dust.

"When re-painting a building, two coats are sufficient to produce a good job. It is absolutely necessary to see that dust and grease are removed or the new coats will not stick. All loose, scaling, blistered paint must be scraped off with a flat-bladed knife or a wire brush. This is also necessary if good results are to be obtained.

Special Paints Needed

"Concrete, stone and stucco need special paints because of the lime salts in these building materials. While they are seldom painted it is well to know that paints suitable for wood will never give good results. A wise man when using stucco on a new house has the desired color mixed with it before putting it on, but sometimes the effects of the weather make it necessary to paint after a number of years. Occasionally brick is given a coat, but as a general rule it looks better without. When it must be employed, a dull-finished paint should be used as a shiny surface is most unattractive.

"Altogether it is remarkable what can be done with paint," concluded Mr. Drewe. "If you take a glance at any representative district it is easy to see which farmers are the most progressive. They may have made a small outlay in paint, but they have lengthened the life of the buildings and have an attractive 'place' which can be called a home."

SUMMER FOODS AND WINTER SICKNESS

Summer food habits are largely responsible for health or sickness in the winter which follows. Science has demonstrated that all foods are either acid or alkaline. Human blood must be alkaline or the body is diseased and soon dies. "Excess Acid" foods cause acid blood and these leave the blood by the skin and linings of the nose, throat, lungs, etc. In winter the skin is inactive and the linings of the air passages have to bear the brunt of acid elimination, becoming irritated; and the bodily vitality being lowered in the process, ideal conditions for disease germs to set up business in and disease the body—flu, pneumonia, etc., are the result.

White flour, refined cereals, fats, meats, sweets are "Excess Acid" foods, largely used by civilized races in summer, their acids added to by ice cream, iced drinks, etc. Acid blood results, taken care of by the skin in summer, but the nose, throat, lungs, etc., have to eliminate the acids in winter, resulting in 'flu, pneumonia, etc.

Uncivilized races who do not have these acid foods, do not have our winter diseases. They live upon alkaline whole grains, milk, nuts, beans, eggs, greens and fruits, which keep the blood alkaline, "cooled," healthful.

Roman Meal is the only alkaline cereal, 400 parts in each 1,000 "Excess Alkali." It keeps the blood alkaline, as nature intends, which vitalizes and energizes the body, soothes the linings of air passages, protects against winter diseases.

Roman Meal BROSE-O, CHOCOL-O, JELL-E are three icy cold delights for sizzling days, served with milk, cream, whipped cream, honey, preserved or fresh fruits. At grocers.—Advertisement.

THE DOO DADS AT THE SEASIDE

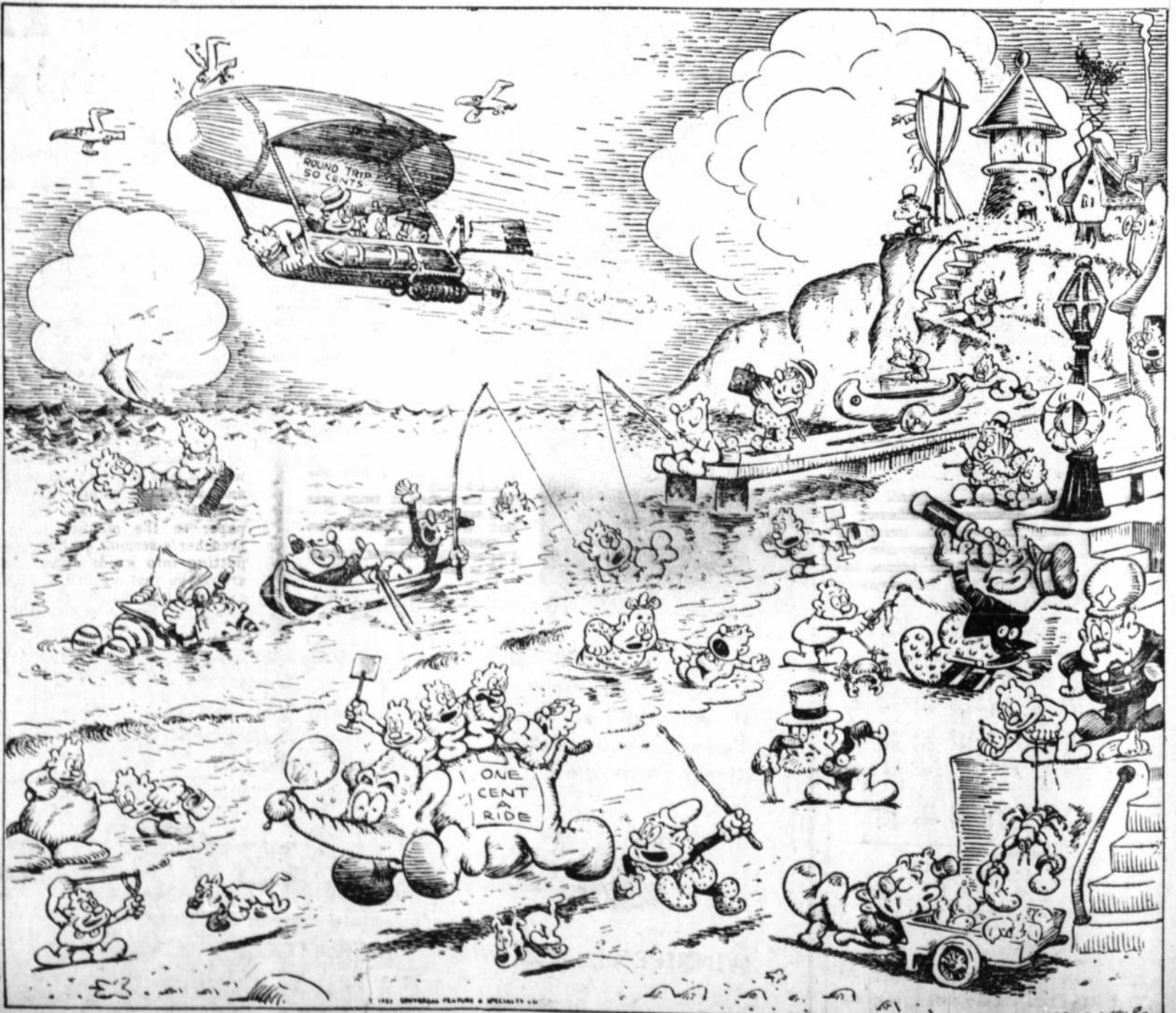
In the Land of Doo, during the early summer, for days and days, no clouds will appear in the sky and the leaves wilt in the hot sunshine.

At such times, when Saturday afternoon comes, Doc Sawbones calls all the little Doo Dads together. Just like a little army, they march to the Depot and all get aboard the 4.15 Express, for, far from Dooville, Doc Sawbones owns a summer resort. The summer resort is by the side of the sea. The 4.15 express "ting-a-lings" and "toot-toots" and "chug-chugs" until the conductor calls out in a loud voice, "Doo Beach!—All out for Doo Beach!"

At Doo Beach, there is a fine stretch of sandy shore; there is a pier and a lamp-post with a life preserver hanging from a hook; an airship also that takes passengers for long flights for only fifty cents a trip, and Nicholas Nutt gives little Boy and Girlie Doo Dads, a swift ride on the back of Tiny, for only a penny. The ride on the back of Tiny is best for as Tiny races along by the side of the sea, he keeps his passengers cool by waving a palm leaf fan with his trunk. There is old Sleepy Sam with his cart filled with fine fruit. What is Sleepy Sam doing? An enterprising little Doo Dad caught a fine big lobster. Now he is fishing. He has no pole and he is using the lobster instead of a hook, but he seems to be having very good luck. This little Doo Dad will be embarrassed when he finds that Flannelfeet is standing behind and counting the "fish" (!)

Old Man Grouch is enjoying himself immensely. As he lays on his back with the cool waves washing all about, he smokes his long black cigar contentedly and reads the Dooville Gazette.

Roly and Poly are interested in the airship. Poly is so busy saluting his friends that he does not know that his fish hook is caught in the ear of a little Doo Dad. Roly is so excited that he is giving no heed to where he is running the boat.



The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., June 8, 1923.
WHEAT—Exporters have been heavy buyers of July wheat during the past week and large quantities of wheat were sold for immediate shipment from the head of the Lakes. This has had the effect of stiffening the market, and prices have regained some of the ground lost during the latter part of May. The October future has not advanced with the July or cash article. One northern and other high grades have been also in excellent demand, and with all available supplies cleaned up it is possible for cash wheat to move into a premium position if the present buying continues.

OATS AND BARLEY—Prices recovered several cents per bushel during the week and markets are firm around present levels. Good export business reported in oats, and all grades are in good demand with spreads narrowed up 4c to 1c. Demand for barley is slow and advance has been in sympathy with other grains.

FLAX—Market holds steady but trade dull and featureless. Supplies are very light with a good demand from crushers for all offerings.

RYE—Dulle market; prices advancing slightly in sympathy with wheat. Stocks are large and unless considerable can be worked off, do not look for much improvement in values.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur June 4 to June 9, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY	FLAX	RYE
	Feed	2 CW 3 CW Ex Fd 1 Fd 2 Fd	3 CW 4 CW Rej. Fd	1 NW 2 CW 3 CW	2 CW
June 4	KIN	G'S BIR THD AY			
5	88 1/2	47 1/2 44 1/2 44 1/2 43 1/2 41 1/2	52 1/2 48 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2 229 1/2 225 1/2 205 1/2 68 1/2		
6	90	48 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2 45 1/2 43 1/2	53 1/2 49 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2 232 228 208 69 1/2		
7	90 1/2	48 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2 45 1/2 42 1/2	53 1/2 49 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2 236 232 211 69 1/2		
8	90 1/2	48 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2 45 1/2 42 1/2	53 1/2 49 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2 234 230 209 69 1/2		
9	92 1/2	48 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2 44 1/2 43 1/2	54 1/2 50 1/2 47 1/2 47 1/2 235 231 215 70 1/2		
Week Ago	88	46 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2 40 1/2	52 1/2 47 1/2 44 1/2 44 1/2 223 219 199 66 1/2		
Year Ago	77 1/2	52 1/2 50 1/2 50 1/2 47 1/2 35	65 1/2 63 1/2 60 1/2 58 1/2 222 217 202 90		

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers report as follows for week ending June 8, 1923:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,000; hogs, 3,833; sheep, 235. Receipts last week: Cattle, 3,412; hogs, 4,355; sheep, 150.

Receipts during the past week have been slightly less than for several weeks previous, but the quality of the general offerings very much lower. It is rather surprising to find that grass cattle are already coming forward, and these are selling at very disappointing prices, due to the fact that the great bulk of them are not in any condition for butchering. Compared with one week ago this market is from steady to 25c lower on export steers and half-a-dollar per hundred lower on butcher steers, butcher cows and heifers. Stockers and feeders are selling half-a-dollar lower than a week ago and the market is very slow and draggy. Calves are also selling lower and milkers and springers are selling under a very poor demand.

Hogs suffered a very severe decline during the week, but today are showing signs of strength. This was due to low markets in the East and a very badly disorganized export trade. During the week hogs dropped from 8 1/2c to 7 1/2c, and today are back to 8 1/2c per pound. The hog market is very unsteady.

The sheep and lamb market continues firm with very light deliveries, choice last year's lambs bringing from 10 1/2c to 12c; top sheep from 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	\$6.75 to \$7.25
Good to choice steers	5.50 to 6.50
Medium to good steers	5.00 to 5.50
Common steers	4.25 to 4.75
Choice feeder steers	4.75 to 5.50
Common feeder steers	4.00 to 4.50
Choice stocker steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common stocker steers	3.25 to 3.75
Choice butcher heifers	6.00 to 6.50
Fair to good heifers	5.00 to 6.00
Medium heifers	4.00 to 5.00
Choice stock heifers	3.00 to 4.00
Choice butcher cows	4.25 to 4.75
Fair to good cows	3.50 to 4.00
Breedy stock cows	2.50 to 3.00
Canner cows	1.75 to 2.25
Choice veal calves	7.00 to 8.00
Common calves	4.00 to 5.00
Heavy bull calves	3.50 to 4.50

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts of livestock to the yards today consisted of 111 cattle, 16 calves and 738 hogs. The market on Friday was fairly active under light receipts. Prices were about steady for best cattle, medium sort are lower. One hundred contract grades finished steers from local feed pens averaging 1,257 pounds sold at \$7.35; good, \$6.00. Good cows, \$4.25 to \$4.75. Good heifers, \$5.00. Good calves, \$6.00. Medium to good stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$4.50; common, \$2.75. Good stocker heifers, \$2.50 to \$3.25. Thick, smooth hogs sold at \$8.50 and select bacon \$9.35; off car weights.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow, best Scotch, 14c to 14 1/2c alive.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

June 4 to June 9 inclusive	5	6	7	8	9	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—							
July	113 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	117 1/2	113	126 1/2
Oct.	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	118 1/2
Oats—							
July	47 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	46 1/2	52
Oct.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	46 1/2
Barley—							
July	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	66
Oct.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	66 1/2
Flax—							
July	230 1/2	233 1/2	233 1/2	234 1/2	235 1/2	224	222
Oct.	207 1/2	206 1/2	207 1/2	206 1/2	206 1/2	204	210 1/2
Rye—							
July	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2	91 1/2
Oct.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	...

WHEAT PRICES

June 4 to June 9 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
June 4	KIN	S BIR	THD AY			
5	112 1/2	111 1/2	108 1/2	104 1/2	99 1/2	93 1/2
6	114 1/2	113 1/2	110 1/2	106 1/2	101 1/2	95 1/2
7	115 1/2	114 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/2	101 1/2	95 1/2
8	115 1/2	114 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/2	103 1/2	97 1/2
9	117 1/2	116 1/2	113 1/2	108 1/2	105 1/2	99 1/2
Week Ago	112 1/2	111 1/2	108 1/2	103 1/2	99 1/2	93 1/2
Year Ago	133 1/2	129 1/2	119 1/2	107 1/2	96 1/2	86 1/2

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FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION, GOING CONCERN. Bargain if taken before July, \$7,000 cash, balance arranged. Write Box 243, Olds, Alta. 23-3

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SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 24

SELLING—HALF-SECTION, HIGHLY IMPROVED, Yorkton district, 100 acres crop, \$17.50 an acre. Terms. Box 16, Yorkton, Sask. 23-3

FARM FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION. APPLY to E. Peterson, Excel, Alta. 24-2

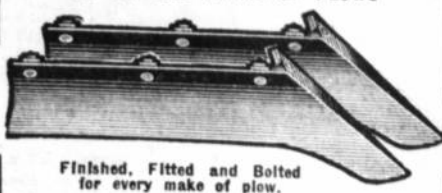
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FOR SALE—12-20 RUMELY TRACTOR, ONLY worked 25 days. Also Little Genius plow, 14-inch, three-bottom stubble and breaker; one Emerson, ten-foot tandem disc. This outfit is in good condition and anyone interested would do well to look it over. C. H. McDowell, Keeler, Sask. 22-3

FOR SALE—FOUR-BOTTOM CONVERTIBLE to three John Deere automatic lift tractor plow, breaker bottoms, three new extra shares. Only used a few days. \$135. George Cooke, Waldron, Sask. 22-3

FORDSON, WITH GOVERNOR PULLEY, FENDERS, threshed two falls. 20-25 Case steel separator, threshed 80 days, complete outfit, \$1,000; John Deere tractor plow, No. 5, good as new, \$90. Jas. Murray, Melaval, Sask.

SELLING—EAGLE SCRUB CUTTER, NEARLY new, cuts swath four feet wide in heavy poplar and willow scrub, \$150. Also 20-inch Hamilton brush breaker, slightly used, \$75; both f.o.b. Minnionas. Hall Bros., Minnionas, Man.

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FOR SALE—JUMBO BREAKER, 24-INCH, first-class condition. Price, \$170. Archie Knowles, Emerson, Man. 22-3

SALE OR TRADE—COCKSHUTT PLOWS, eight-furrow stubble and breaker. Ready for work. W. Carpendale, Oxbow, Sask. 22-5

SELLING—12-20 EMERSON BRANTINGHAM tractor. Good condition. \$500. Sam V. Haight, Keeler, Sask. 22-3

SELLING—TEN-FOOT COCKSHUTT ENGINE discs, good as new. Wanted—No. 31 Oliver cultivator. Elmer Lockhart, Lidstone, Man. 23-3

RUMELY 20-60 STEAM OUTFIT. TAKE horses, cattle as part. Snap at once. W. J. Miller, Clouston, Sask. 24-2

SELLING—12 H.P. GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR gasoline engine. W. Huston, 443 Atha E., Moose Jaw, Sask.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—TWO 30-60 OIL TRACTORS—one Big Four, one Aultman-Taylor; excellent condition. Edlund Bros., Camrose, Alta.

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY THRESHING outfit, good condition, separator 28 x 44, tractor 17-34. Paul Wassil, Box 514, Melville, Sask.

WANTED—STIFF TOOTH CULTIVATOR, nine tooth, International. S. S. Johnson, Arborg, Man.

WANTED—36-60 SEPARATOR, GOOD CONDITION. Nichols-Shepard preferred. W. H. Bullock, Reston, Man.

SELLING—STANLEY-JONES OUTFIT AND brush cutter. E. J. Ash, Percival, Sask.

NEW U.S. TRACTOR—FIRST \$200 TAKES IT. John Wedge, Rosser, Man.

WANTED—22-INCH GARDEN CITY FEEDER. James McConnell, Carnduff, Sask. 23-5

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Hens, extra large and fat 21c
Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1 condition, 14-16c
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Turkeys and Eggs Highest Market Price
Prices, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Crates on request. Prompt payments.

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Saskatchewan G. G. News

Waines Picnic—A Correction

The annual picnic of the Waines local, at Battleford, is to take place on Wednesday, June 20. The date was inadvertently given as June 10, in a recent issue of The Guide. Members of the local and others interested will please note.

S.G.G.A. Rallies

A Grain Growers' Rally has been arranged to take place at Summer Cove, in the Willow Bunch constituency, on Monday, July 2. W. J. Orchard, of the Central executive, and Mrs. Burbank, provincial secretary of the Women's Section, will be present as speakers.

In connection with the series of rallies to be held during the summer months the following have been definitely arranged for the Wynyard constituency, A. J. Baynton and Mrs. Haight, of Keeler, being the speakers: Drake, on Monday, June 18; Wynyard Beach, Tuesday, June 19; Hallett's School, south of Mozart, Wednesday, June 20; Elfros, Thursday, June 21; Foam Lake, Friday, June 22; and at a point not yet decided north of Shebo on Saturday, June 23.

The rallies in District 13, will be held from June 25 to July 6, the following locals being responsible for the arrangements, the various rallies to be held on the dates named: June 25, Wolfe; June 26, Drummond Creek; June 27, Cut Knife; June 28, Vera; June 29, Fram; June 30, Senlae; July 2, Primate; July 3, Donegal; July 4, Fusilier; July 5, Coleville; and July 6, Scott Experimental Farm.

In addition to Mr. Stolliker, district director, and Mrs. Kripps, director of the Women's Section, A. J. McPhail will attend the meetings during the first week, and Mrs. Haight, of Keeler, those from July 2 to 6.

The North Qu'Appelle constituency rallies in District No. 7, will take place as follows: Cupar, Tuesday, July 3; Allenby, Wednesday, July 4; and Ituna, Thursday, July 5. Two rallies will be held in the Pheasant Hills constituency in the same district on Friday and Saturday, July 6 and 7, but the locations are not yet definitely decided.

The following week three rallies will be held in North Qu'Appelle, during the first three days of the week, July 9 to 11, inclusive, and on Thursday, July

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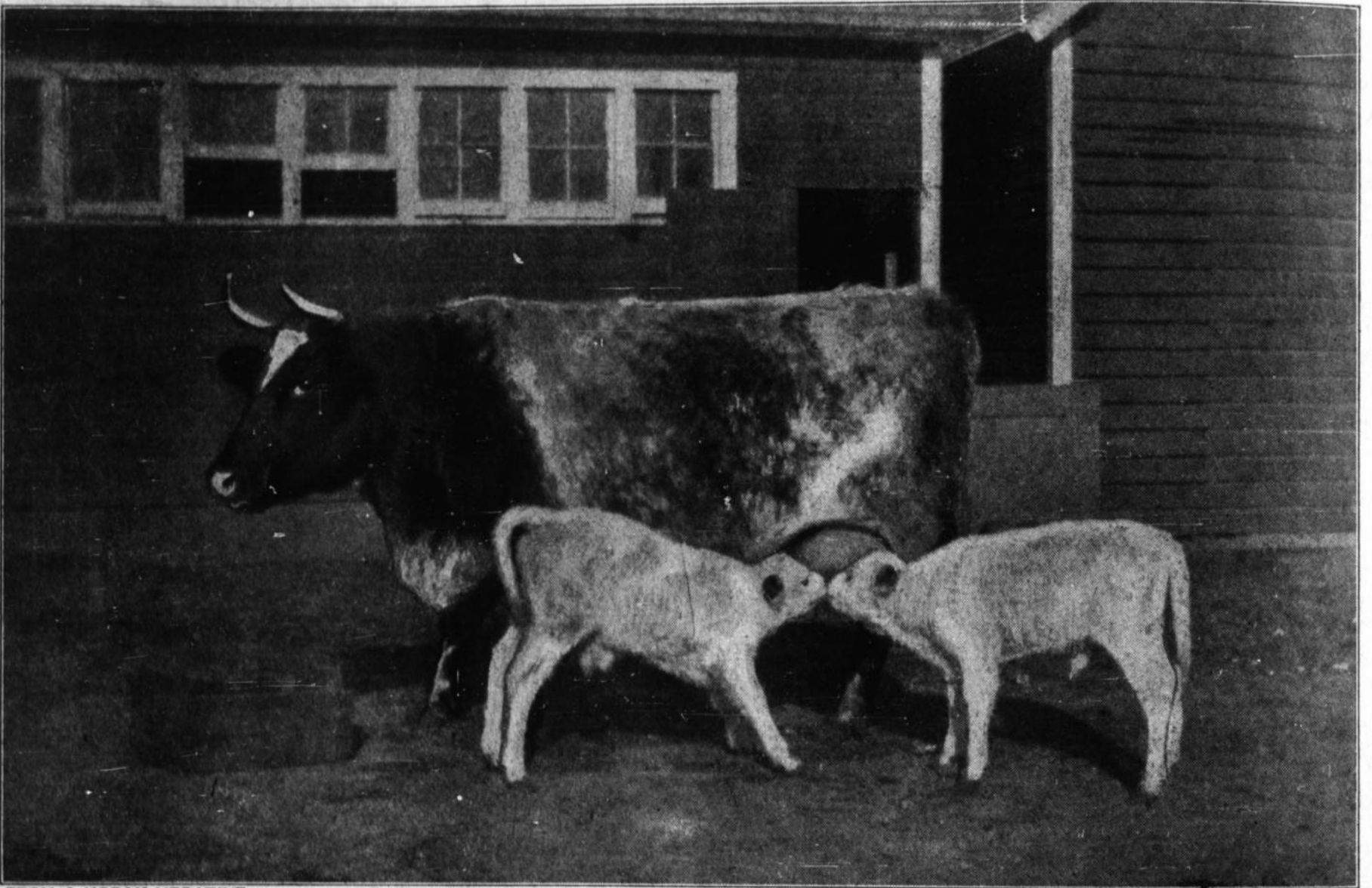
By J. Fdw. Tuft



Attractive Houses

My granddad's granddad built a home in eighteen hundred one; the thing had neither spire nor dome when he pronounced it done. It stood forth simple, plain and proud, its head reared in the air; it wore no garb extreme or loud, no feathers, in its hair. It had no porches here and there with no known use on earth, nor fussy work on wall or stair to advertise its worth. It had no rooms of petty size, no darkened cubby-holes, no windows built like goo-goo eyes, nor stoops with wrinkled poles. It was an honest type of house, colonial design, a type to neither flounce nor blouse, when he pronounced it fine.

My grandad built himself a home in eighteen eighty-four; he specialized on spire and dome, and fancy work galore! He built a roof of thirty peaks, of cupolas and such, a style unnamed and full of freaks, no plan nor system much. That house had silly little stoops with carved and crinkled posts, and dormer windows built like coops with eyes like frightened ghosts. It had a myriad of rooms of every shape and size, some of them dark as Pharaoh's tombs, and painted in disguise. "That is a house to charm the eye!" my poor old granddad said, "It's not like granddad's ugly sty; I'm sorry that he's dead!" In nineteen hundred seventeen I built this house of mine; it's simple, dignified and clean, and I pronounce it fine! But bear in mind it is not built like grandad's fussy shack, with ruffles, flounces, frill and kilt, with tatting on its back; it's built like granddad's granddad's place, of eighteen hundred one; the fancy house has run its race, and now its race is done. We're back again to simple style, each season more and more; we're back again where we can smile at eighteen eighty-four.



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